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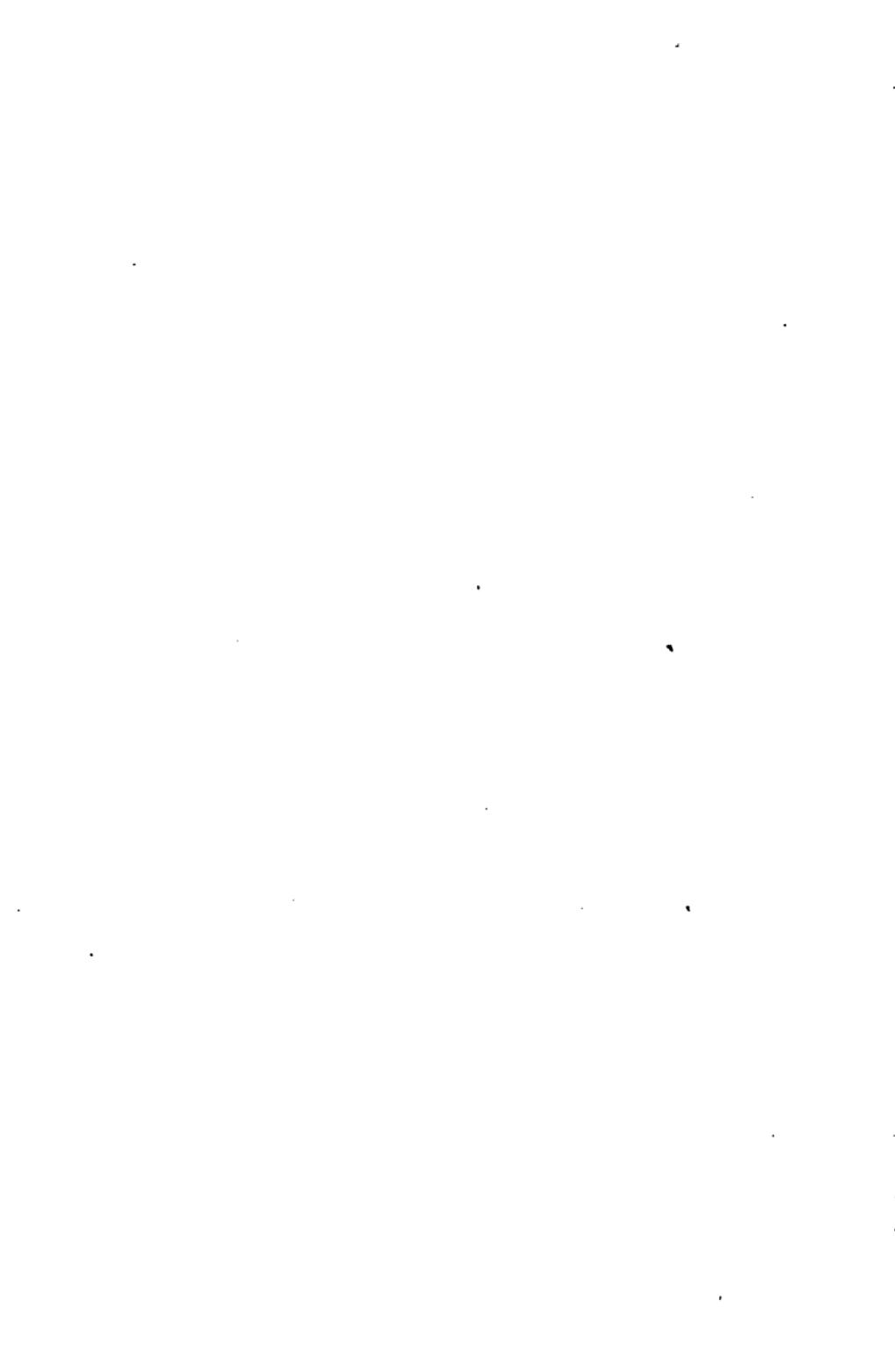


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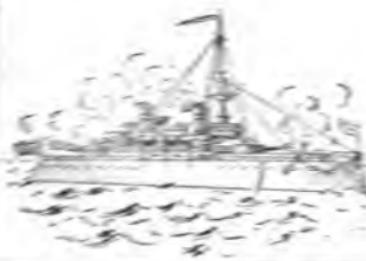
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AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 14.

APRIL 6, 1899.

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

The question of transportation in the Borough of Manhattan daily affects the millions who live in New York and nearby cities and towns. It also indirectly

affects the comfort of millions more who at some time during the year make the metropolis their temporary home.

During the past week the question of better carrying facilities has become far more promising than it has been for years, and there is a possibility that before next summer the first steps will be taken to provide rapid transit in reality.

Congested traffic has forced a demand for an underground tunnel railway system. The main arteries are covered by electric, cable, elevated, and horse roads. There must be a roadway for wheel traffic.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company proposes to spend from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in building and equipping an underground electrical system. On page 465 a map appears which shows the parts of Manhattan which the proposed system will serve. Transfers will be provided at various points, and express trains and locals will be run on separate tracks. The stations for through and local service are shown on pages 467 and 471.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are in favor of the proposition, with the exception that they are unwilling to grant a perpetual franchise, nor are they willing to concede to the Metropolitan Company the exclusive right to all the tunnel facilities. They want to be in a position to sell the right of way for pipes, wires, etc., to other companies engaged in furnishing light, heat, power, cold air for storage and ventilation, etc. These privileges are far more valuable than that of allowing a tunnel railroad system to be operated.

It is probable that an agreement will be reached.

The logo for "CURRENT HISTORY" features the word "CURRENT" in a bold, sans-serif font with a decorative border. Above "CURRENT" is a small icon of a newspaper or document. To the right of "CURRENT" is a circular emblem containing a map of the world, flanked by two stylized figures. To the right of the emblem is the word "HISTORY" in a bold, sans-serif font with a decorative border. Below "HISTORY" is another small icon of a newspaper or document.

Recent events seem to be hastening the partition of China. Great Britain has always insisted that the Empire must not be divided; but matters have now come to such a pass that it is necessary that the Powers shall decide upon the future of that country.

The Partition
of China.
A most interesting account of the deposition of the Emperor has been given in the British Blue Book which has recently been published.

A "Blue Book" is a volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials, and is published for the information of the British Parliament. It appears in blue paper covers, and for this reason it is called a Blue Book.

There was a Blue Book issued about Fashoda, another about the Soudan, and, in fact, every important occurrence brings forth its own Blue Book. In these volumes all the official documents and letters that have passed between the Governments concerned are printed, and the whole story is spread out before the reader's eyes.

The Chinese Blue Book is one of the most interesting volumes issued, and reads, it is said, like a thrilling romance.

It tells of the escape of Prince Kang Yu-wei, the Chinese reformer who was being persecuted by the Dowager Empress, because he had influenced the Emperor to make the reforms to which she and the con-

servative Mandarins so strongly objected. The documents and letters show that but for the interference of Sir Claude MacDonald, one of the highest of Chinese officials would have been executed with no pretense of a trial, and that the Emperor would also have been killed if the same official had not called the attention of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, to the bad effect such proceedings would have on the future attitude of Europe towards the so-called Flowery Kingdom.

That Great Britain has about made up her mind that the hour for the division of China has arrived is shown by the support she is giving to Belgium, as well as to Italy, in the latest demand for a concession of territory.

The Belgians have asked for a grant of land at Hankow, and to the surprise of the Chinese Government Sir Claude MacDonald visited the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office), and expressed the wish of his Government that the request should be granted.

The Chinese officials reminded the Minister that Great Britain had opposed the building of the Belgian Railroad, and said they could not understand why the British Government should now be anxious for Belgium to acquire territory in China. Great Britain's support of Belgium seemed to them inconsistent and unreasonable, but they nevertheless decided to oblige the Belgians and save further trouble.

Another important fact which points towards the practical partition of China is the announcement that the Anglo-Russian convention dealing with British

and Russian spheres of influence in China has been approved at the British Foreign Office.

"Spheres of influence" are the areas claimed or conceded in uncivilized lands as fields of action or influence of various Powers. The plan was adopted in Africa, where the Powers which settled the country claimed spheres of influence which the other Powers were bound to respect, and with which they were also bound not to interfere.

That Great Britain and Russia are seriously contemplating such a plan for China apparently means nothing less than the partition of the Chinese Empire.



The matter of the Italian demand on China for a concession at San-Mun Bay is still unsettled. The

The Italian Demands in China. Chinese informed the Italian Government that they must absolutely refuse the request; but, having satisfied herself that both Great Britain and Japan are willing that she should obtain San-Mun Bay, Italy placed the matter in the hands of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Pekin, and confidently expects to secure the wished-for prize.

The Italian Minister, to whom was entrusted the delicate task of asking for the San-Mun grant, exceeded his authority and was recalled. After making his first request and receiving a prompt refusal from the Chinese Government, he became extremely offended, and endeavored to carry matters with a high hand. Without being instructed to do so he

sent an ultimatum to the Chinese Government. This resulted in his recall.

Affairs in China are, however, becoming so complicated that Great Britain feels the necessity of having a conference with her Minister to China before matters proceed much further, and so Sir Claude MacDonald has been granted a leave of absence to enable him to hurry to London and inform the Government more fully of the exact condition of things in the Celestial Empire.

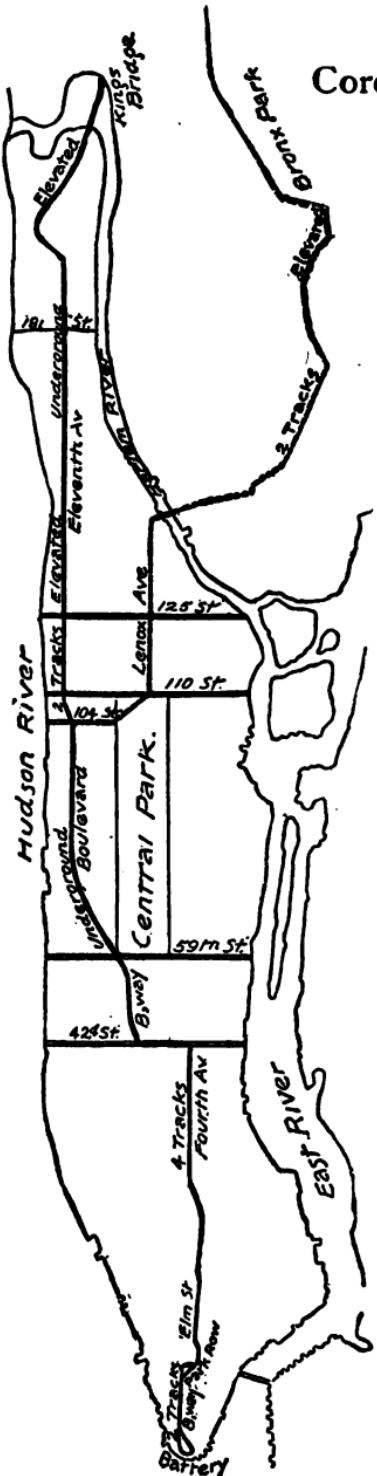
* * *

Another effort is being made to obtain territory from the Chinese; but this time there is justice behind the claim.

The Troubles at Shanghai. A demand has been made by the British and American Ministers in Pekin for an extension of the foreign settlement at Shanghai. This city is one of the most important of the Chinese treaty ports, and the large number of foreign residents drawn thither by the necessities of commerce are forced to live on a narrow strip of land across the river from the actual walled town of Shanghai.

This strip of land has now become too small for the population on it, and a request has been made that China extend the territory, as the Europeans are so crowded together that their health is liable to suffer unless relief is afforded.

The French have, however, vigorously opposed the extension, for the reason that when they wanted to secure an extension of territory some few months ago, as compensation for damage done during some riots, the



ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED UNDERGROUND TUNNEL FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
(See Editorial page, this number.)

British and American Ministers made such a strong protest that the Chinese Government refused to grant the request.

The present idea is that all the foreign settlements shall be equally developed.

France has, therefore, withdrawn her objection, on the understanding that no lands which may be granted to foreign Powers shall lie immediately behind the land which is allotted to her.

The Emperor of Corea has astonished his subjects by discarding the national form of dress and appearing before them in full modern costume. To be in keeping with the rest of his

attire, His Majesty has also been compelled to dress his hair in European style, and to do this he has had to part with the short cue which has been a part of the dignity of the Corean Emperors from time immemorial. His attendants were also dressed in modern uniforms, and the dignified and stately Corean Court is horror-stricken over the "new fangled" notions which the monarch has acquired.

The Corean Emperor has also introduced reforms into all Departments of his Government, and the old-fashioned element in the kingdom became so much alarmed that riots finally broke out as a protest against the new decrees.

Happily for the future of Corea, the Reform Party was stronger than the slower going Conservatives. The riots were quelled, and, not wishing to do things by halves, the Emperor dismissed the whole of his Cabinet, which had thought fit to disapprove of his course, and banished two of the most obnoxious Ministers.

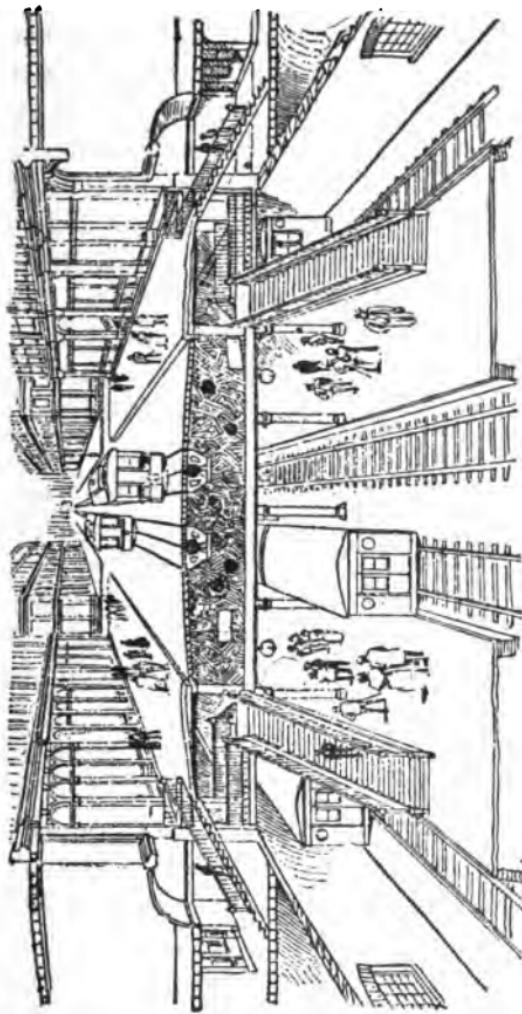


France and England came to an understanding on two very important matters during the past few days.

When the Sirdar, General Kitchener, captured Khartoum he obtained information that a number of white men were at Fashoda, a town farther up the Nile, and had fired upon two vessels which had been sent up the Nile to dislodge them. The General immediately sent an expedition South, and discovered that it was a French party headed by Major Marchand, who had taken possession of the district in the name of his

*The End of the
Fashoda Affair.*

country, and refused to give it up, although informed by the Sirdar that this territory by the conquest of the



PROPOSED UNDERGROUND STATION FOR LOCAL SERVICE, WHERE IT IS PLANNED TO HAVE LOCAL TRAINS ONLY, STOP. THE PLATFORMS FOR EXPRESS TRAINS WILL BE OUTSIDE OF THE OUTER TRACKS.

Soudan was once more the property of the Egyptian Government, and under the protection of Great Britain.

The French Ministry, after some discussion, ordered Major Marchand to withdraw from Fashoda, but insisted that they must have the right to use the Nile as a means of communication with Europe instead of having to send their produce by the long and tedious trip back to the West Coast of Africa. It has finally been announced that an agreement on the subject has been signed between Lord Salisbury and M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain.

This settlement fixes the limits of the British and French spheres of influence, provides for a Commission to lay out the exact boundary lines, and allows France to send her commerce across the British territory that intervenes between her borders and the Nile.

The means whereby the French obtained this very valuable concession is said to be the relinquishment of their claims to the Bahr-el-Ghazal Valley.

This was one of the provinces of the Egyptian Soudan which France declared had been abandoned by Egypt when the Mahdi made his successful revolt against the Government.

Great Britain was not willing to lose her chances of trade in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district, as it offers a large market for cotton goods. France grasped the situation, and showed Great Britain that she was perfectly aware of the value of the Bahr-el-Ghazal territory, but that an outlet to the Nile would be of more importance to her, and she was, therefore, willing to relinquish her claims to the Bahr-el-Ghazal country if she obtained satisfactory compensation.

Both sides are therefore pleased. France can send

her products down the Nile and increase her Congo trade, and Great Britain reigns supreme in the Nile Valley.

* *

The settlement of the Muscat difficulty also appears to have been satisfactory to the parties concerned.

In this instance France obtained
The Muscat Settlement. from the Sultan of Muscat the lease of some land on which, it was claimed, she was at liberty to raise her flag and build fortifications.

Great Britain had no objection to permitting France to secure a coaling-station there ; but, she would not permit the French flag to be raised or fortifications to be erected. The British Agent therefore ordered the Sultan to cancel the lease, and the British Admiral threatened to bombard the town of Muscat when he hesitated. The outcome of the affair was that France declared that she only wanted a coaling-station, and that her Agent had exceeded his instructions if he had tried to obtain the right to fortify it. Great Britain, on her part, said that so long as nothing but a coaling-station was desired she was satisfied, and regretted that her Admiral had threatened a bombardment.

In the French Chamber of Deputies this announcement was declared to be an apology from Lord Salisbury ; but, in the British Parliament it was denied that Great Britain had done anything more than to stand by her representatives in their efforts to prevent France from securing a fortified post on the Indian Ocean.

It was reported in Berlin, previous to the receipt of the news of the bombardment of Samoan villages, that in order to settle the Samoan question in a friendly way the German authorities have decided to abandon Mataafa.

Germany and Samoa. It was added that the recall of Chief Justice Chambers is absolutely demanded by Germany, and that the concession in regard to Mataafa has been made in order that the United States may find it easier to oblige Germany by recalling Mr. Chambers.

The American Government, it was further claimed from Berlin, had sent word to its representatives in Samoa to behave in the friendliest way toward the German officials.

The contest over the kingship of these islands takes on a somewhat comical aspect when we recall the fact that the royal income of this mighty monarch is forty-eight dollars and sixty cents a month, that his royal palace consists of a three-room hut, and that on one celebrated occasion, when he received the officers from a warship in regal state, his costume consisted of a high silk hat, a native cloth girt around his loins, and a pair of patent leather shoes.

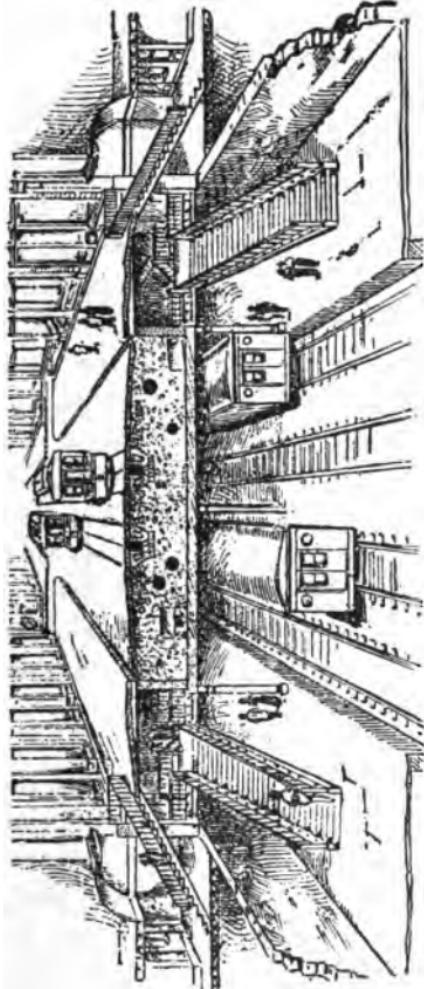
Many comical stories are told about the late King Malietoa Laupepa, who it is claimed so feared royal honors that, when rowing out from the shore in his barge of state to accept the hospitalities of some visiting war vessel, he was frequently known to cast aside his regalia and swim for shore if, on approaching the vessel of his would-be hosts, he was greeted with a royal salute.

A Wireless Message
Across the British
Channel.

A great advance was made in the progress of telegraphy when on March 28 a message was sent across

the British Channel without the aid of telegraph wires.

The system was invented by an Italian named Signor Gugliemo Marconi, who, after much delay, obtained permission from the French Government to establish a station on the French coast, for the purpose of making experiments in sending telegraphic messages across the channel with-



PROPOSED UNDERGROUND STATION FOR EXPRESS TRAINS.

This station is planned for Broadway just above City Hall. It shows the stairways to platforms where express or local trains can be boarded.

out the use of wires. It was granted.

The French station was at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the English at the South Foreland Lighthouse, near Dover, the distance between the two points being thirty-two miles. The Morse telegraph system was used, and the message was read as distinctly as if the two ends had been connected by wires.

Up to the time of the making of this trial, the greatest distance over which wireless messages could be sent was eighteen miles. The inventor, after an experience of fourteen months, has found out that weather has no influence on his system, but that he can flash his messages without any hindrance from climatic conditions. He has also found that hills and other objects which intervene between the receiving and despatching stations do not interfere with the transmission of his messages. His invention has already been put to practical use in the sending of messages back and forth between the South Foreland Lighthouse and the Lightship on the dangerous Goodwin Sands, which have caused so many wrecks and disasters on the Kentish coast. All through the fiercest storms of the winter messages were flashed back and forth without interruption.



Late advices from the Soudan bring the news that the Khalifa is in such sore straits for food and ammunition

News from the Soudan. that there is nothing more to fear from him. Instead of the vast army which was said to be advancing on Omdurman, it is now claimed that he has only six thousand soldiers, and is hampered by an enormous following of women and children. Many of his men

are reported to be deserting him; and it is asserted that his power is actually at an end.

When the news reached the British Government that the Khalifa was advancing on Omdurman it was decided that a large expedition should be sent out against him as soon as the Nile was at its greatest flood, about September; but the later information has convinced the Government that it will be unnecessary to do so, and the plan has been abandoned.

With the power of the Khalifa broken, and the threatened disputes with the French settled, the fertile Soudan should now settle down to a period of prosperity and development.

* * *

The inquiry into the quality of the beef supplied to the United States Army during the war is still in progress. Some very damaging facts have come out in the course of the examination.

The Army Beef Inquiry. In his testimony before the Court at Washington, General Eagan, the former Commissary General, said that his contract with the men who were to furnish the refrigerated beef read that it was to keep good seventy-two hours after it left the refrigerator. It now appears that the contract reads that it was only to keep good twenty-four hours. When questioned on this point, General Eagan said that the twenty-four hours was a clerical error; but, reliable witnesses have testified that the former Commissary General was quite conversant with the twenty-four-hour clause, and had remarked that the men who had the handling

of the beef after it left the refrigerator would have to be careful to keep it out of the sun after it was delivered to them, and then it would be all right.

Many other witnesses have testified to the unpalatable condition of the canned roast beef served to the troops. Among others Governor Roosevelt, of New York, emphatically declared that the canned roast beef was unwholesome, unfit for food, and the cause of much illness. He added that many of the men in his command threw the beef away because they were unable to eat it, and lived on the bacon which was served to them.

It now appears that Lieutenant Colonel O. M. Smith, the Purchasing Agent for the War Department, was in such straits to get provisions for the army that he bought the canned goods without inspecting them or having samples submitted. It is further asserted that, being in want of canned roast beef and hearing that Armour & Co. had a quantity of old, canned beef left over in Liverpool, Colonel Smith, by the direction of General Eagan, bought this beef, and it was eventually served out to the troops.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith declared that the sole idea was to get provisions, and that, in the hurry and bustle of preparations, it was not possible to properly investigate the nature of the supplies purchased.

It certainly seems as if some one ought to be held responsible for buying left over meat without making an effort to discover whether it was in a wholesome condition, or not.



A NORTHSIDE, JAMAICA, BRITISH WEST INDIES SUGAR-CANE MILL.

(See "Where the Caribbean Breaks," in this number.)

A definite announcement has been made in the German Parliament that an arrangement has been entered into between the Government
The Kaiser and Cecil Rhodes. and the Trans-African Telegraph Company for the construction of a line through the German East African territory, which will connect with the British possessions in South Africa and East Africa.

This is the stretch of line which will connect Cape Town with Cairo. It is to be built within five years.

Baron von Bulow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who gave the information, was also questioned as to the railroad scheme which Mr. Rhodes was desirous of pushing through German territory. He replied that the arrangements were still incomplete, and would not give any further information on the point.

It is thought that though Mr. Rhodes may obtain the concession from Germany to build the road, he will not be able to secure German capital to construct it with, and that, in so far as finances are concerned, his mission to Germany is a failure.

Rumor has it that the German Emperor is about to decorate Mr. Rhodes with the Order of the Crown of Prussia.



A petition, signed by twenty-one thousand British subjects in Johannesburg, Transvaal Republic, has been sent to Queen Victoria begging her to reform the abuses from which More Trouble in the Transvaal. they claim they are suffering, and complaining that the position of the Uitlanders, or

foreign residents, in the Transvaal is absolutely intolerable.

In speaking of the situation in the Transvaal, otherwise the South African Republic, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, said that President Kruger had not carried out any of the promises which he had made; but, that, at present, there was no remedy for the grievances, as the Boers had done nothing to justify Great Britain in issuing an ultimatum if they refused to agree to her wishes.

President Kruger has, however, announced his intention of making some changes in the mining laws, and of reducing the period of residence at present required before burghership (the equivalent of citizenship) can be acquired, from fourteen years to nine.

Some slight stir was caused by a remark made by the sturdy Boer President, that it was highly important for the Transvaal to keep the manufacture of dynamite in her own hands. His reason was, that, as the Transvaal was an inland state, there might be difficulty in obtaining explosives if she had trouble with any of the Powers, and therefore it was better for her to be able to supply herself.

It was reported the other day that an effort was being made to induce Dr. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal Raid, to become a candidate for election to the British Parliament. "Dr. Jim," as he is familiarly termed, firmly declined to do anything of the sort. If the stories which were current at the time of the raid are true, Dr. Jameson has probably had enough of being made the cat's paw to pull great men's chestnuts out of the fire.

On Friday, March 24, a despatch from Manila brought the warning that a crisis in the Philippines was approaching.

The Crisis in the Philippines. The main body of the Filipinos

was then concentrated at two villages to the north of Manila, Polo and Malabon by name. These two places were on the route to the insurgent stronghold at Malolos, the seat of the rebel government. It was stated that Aguinaldo had determined to make a last stand before Malolos, and to stake his chances of success on one great pitched battle. A pitched battle is a regularly planned engagement, in which the enemies draw up their forces, and decide beforehand just what points they intend to attack, what positions they will endeavor to gain, and how they hope to defeat their foes.

The plan on which General Otis intended to work was to entrap the insurgents between two lines of the American forces and endeavor to crush them on the shores of Manila Bay.

At dawn of the 25th the fighting began, and continued throughout the day. The Filipinos were steadily driven back, but they offered an unexpectedly strong resistance, and in many instances were only forced from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The Filipinos have in fact proved themselves to be no mean foe. It is known that many of them have served in the Spanish army and are trained soldiers; but the excellent work they are doing has given rise to the suspicion that they are officered by Europeans, and that when the war is over it will be found that there are many white men in their ranks.

The excellent entrenchments they have built have especially convinced our officers that these works must have been accomplished under the direction of skilled engineers.

The fighting continued throughout Saturday, 25th, and the insurgents were at last driven back, step by step, to Polo. There they rested when the day was over.

Next morning the advance was continued, Polo was taken after a hard fight, and the American forces pressed onward toward Malolos.

The plan of battle prepared by General Otis had to be abandoned, as the troops he had thrown forward to take the enemy from the rear, were delayed through the Filipinos having burned all the bridges which crossed the streams and rivers, and consequently the insurgents were able to escape from Malabon before the Americans could reach them. The American troops therefore combined forces, and proceeded to advance on Malolos, the insurgents retreating doggedly before them, burning villages and destroying bridges.

On March 28 our forces advanced as far as Marlilao, where the enemy made a determined stand.

After two fierce fights they were driven back and our men pushed forward once more.

On Wednesday, 29th, General MacArthur's division rested, as the men were weary and the supplies had not come up. The troops were in splendid spirits and eager to advance.

The insurgents, however did not spend their time in resting, but instead removed their government

from Malolos to San Fernando, and in obedience to a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, burned all towns and villages on the way along which the Americans would advance.

On Thursday, March 30, our army advanced to within two miles of Malolos, and encamped for the night in sight of the enemy's trenches, and on Friday, March 31, Malolos was taken.

The advance was made at daybreak, and at half-past nine in the morning our soldiers entered the town. The Filipinos offered a desperate resistance, and when they finally were obliged to flee, set fire to the town which had been very important to them as the seat of their government.

The insurgents are in full retreat northward following Aguinaldo and the Cabinet to San Fernando.

Our losses are said to have been very heavy.

* * *

Affairs in Samoa have taken a sudden and unexpected turn. A telegram from Auckland, New Zealand, announced that for the last eight days the United States cruiser *Philadelphia* and the British cruisers *Porpoise* and *Royalist* have been bombarding the villages along the coast.

Fighting in Samoa.

The conference summoned by the United States commander, Admiral Kautz, assembled on board the *Philadelphia* to discuss the situation. It was attended by the consuls who represented the three Powers that hold sway in Samoa, and the senior officers from the warships in Apia Bay.

The situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was shown that Mataafa maintained an armed force which was a menace to the people, that he was unable to preserve peace, and that under his rule the natives refused to obey the decisions of Chief Justice Chambers and his court. Mataafa was the Chief who was favored by the Germans, but whose election to kingship was declared illegal by the Chief Justice.

In the fighting which occurred between the rival factions when Chief Justice Chambers declared Malietoa Tanus to be the rightful king, Mataafa worsted the Malietoans, and to avoid further bloodshed the British and United States Consuls agreed to recognize Mataafa as king until their governments gave them further instructions.

At the conference, the American and British representatives agreed that Mataafa must be suppressed and Malietoa Tanus upheld in his stead. The German Consul, however, insisted on the retention of Mataafa in office. According to the terms of the Berlin treaty under which the three Powers control the Samoan Islands, no decision is to be regarded legal unless all three of the Consuls representing the Powers are agreed as to its wisdom.

Unmindful of this fact, and in spite of the protests of the Germans, the American and British representatives ordered that the government of Mataafa be dissolved and that his followers should disperse.

The German Consul immediately issued a proclamation upholding Mataafa and his government. The Mataafans thereupon assembled in large numbers, erected barricades and assumed the offensive.

The American and British authorities thereupon sent an ultimatum to the rebels ordering them to disperse and threatening to bombard their villages if they failed to do so. As this message passed unheeded, the ships opened fire at one o'clock in the afternoon of March 15.

Marines were landed from the British and American warships and the reports say that they fought splendidly side by side.

So far the results in Samoa are unknown, but it is said that the allies have no easy task before them, as the Mataafans outnumber them considerably.

The result in the home governments will be to bring the affairs of Samoa to a speedy settlement. The Secretary of State and the English Ambassador had a conference in Washington on the receipt of the news, and also communicated with the First Secretary of the German Embassy. It was agreed that the British and American commanders should control the islands until the home powers had settled matters to their satisfaction, and that all the quarreling officials should be recalled.

It is expressly desired by all concerned that the recent troubles in Samoa shall not interfere with the friendly relations that exist between the Powers.



The United States transport *Crook* arrived at the government pier in Brooklyn on Thursday, March 30, bringing with her the bodies of six Dead from Cuba hundred and eighty-two of the men and Porto Rico. who died in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The government has brought the bodies home that they may rest in their native soil. The majority of the dead will be buried by their families and friends, and those which are unclaimed will be laid to rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

As the coffins were unloaded from the ship each dead soldier was saluted by the men of the 13th U.S. Infantry, who formed the guard of honor.

It was an impressive sight and one which will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

Part II, History of the World, Supplement to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, is sent free with this number. It will be followed at short intervals by the balance of the chapters. Every subscriber is entitled to a copy.

* * *

Some friends do not appear to understand clearly that every bound part of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD History from Nov. 11, 1896, can be furnished immediately on demand. The various parts are shown on the third cover page. Please specify whether green, red, or blue cloth binding is desired. Loose copies of the paper can be supplied, with few exceptions, from Nov. 11, 1896. But in the exceptional cases where a particular number cannot be supplied loose, it can be obtained by ordering the special part in which the particular number is bound.

Subscribers may exchange loose numbers, in good condition, for a bound part, on remitting 35 cents for binding and 10 cents for postage. They are kindly asked to prepay charges on the loose numbers sent for exchange.



The GREAT ROUND WORLD Reference Atlas which has been advertised from time to time, can still be had. Price, 25 cents. It contains 36 maps, by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, in colors, which cover the entire world.

EASY SCIENCE

Are you on the lookout for the first spring flowers? Perhaps you think the dandelion is the first comer,

Early Spring Flowers. but it is not. The hypatrica appears in early April, it may be in the

midst of snow patches. You will know it by its purplish white flower. Other early visitors are the bloodroot, that smells so sweetly, but fades so quickly; anemones, saxifrage, spring beauty, yellow violets—the round-leaved and the downy yellow; Dutchman's breeches, its white blossom tipped with creamy yellow, its foliage blue-green; squirrel corn, with heart-shaped greenish-white flowers tinged with pink; the mandrake, whose lemon-like fruit can be eaten in July—if you like its queer taste; alder and willow catkins—"pussy willows;" how many of these and how many more lovely heralds of the summer can you find? When the hypatrica

first shows herself the frog chorus begins and grows louder as the weeks go on. The first song of spring is said to be either that of the bluebird or the Picker- ing frog, as the small, shrill, first-of-April "jugurum" is called. This frog leaves his swamp in July to be- come in autumn a tree-toad with a bird-like voice. It will not be long before the bluebirds will be nesting in the cedars and the red-winged blackbirds draw- ing endless buckets of water from squeaky-handled pumps.



Did you know that the first horseless carriage was in- vented one hundred and fifty years ago? It was

**A School for
Automobile
Cabmen.** shown to Louis XV of France by a man named Vaucauson. It moved slowly around the courtyard by means of a big clockspring. The

king was pleased with the curious vehicle, but thought it too queer to be used in the streets. In Paris, the home of the automobile, there is a school for automobile cabmen—an open-air school, and one in which the youngsters would enjoy taking a short course for the fun of the thing. A good-sized field is covered with mounds of earth, pools of water, stones, blocks of wood, broken bottles and all kinds of rubbish. Here the cabmen are taught to steer their carriages without puncture or breakage. Wouldn't you like to see the Class for Beginners at work? From the newspaper accounts of several bad accidents to auto- mobiles in New York City, it would be a good plan to start a school in a Harlem lot, setting up Elevated Railroad columns at short intervals.

When you are catching trout, keep one of your eyes wide open for mussels. The tenth one you open may

hold a pearl. Years ago the Empress

About Pearls. Eugenie paid \$2,500 for a pearl found in a New Jersey brook; the stone is now valued at four times that sum. Mr. George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., New York, says the mound-builders had bushels and bushels of pearls, large numbers of which have been dug up, unfortunately ruined by their long burial. De Soto, the Spanish explorer, took 850 pounds of fine white pearls from the Indians. Not long ago Arkansas children used pearls for playthings. One day a young man found some fine specimens on the shores of Murphy Lake, sent them to a jeweller and received so large a check that a pearl-hunting company was formed. A pink pearl from Black River, in the same State, brought the finder \$35—and the purchaser \$300. A Missouri farmer scooped up in one shovelful two hundred pearls, some as large as peas. Mr. Kunz remarks that most pearl-finders are wasteful; they destroy the crops by throwing away the meat and shell, and open small mussels, which rarely contain pearls. The oyster without a pearl should be returned to the water. Button factories help to destroy pearl-making by dredging sea and river bottoms with great scoops, and throwing away oysters that don't wear jewelry. The finest pearl of modern times was ruined by the finder, who boiled it to open the shell. Perhaps you know Mr. Oyster uses a pearl as we do a bandage. If you cut your finger, you wrap it in cotton. If a grain of sand gets into Mr. Oyster's shell, he covers it with

that smooth, beautiful coat we call a pearl. The Chinese put sand in the shells to hurry matters; but often the oysters succeed in getting rid of the nuisance. A Frenchman has hit on a better plan. He bores a hole in the shell and fits in it another bit of shell; this cannot be got rid of; result, a pearl.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

FOURTH TRAVEL PAPER.

VARIOUS TYPES OF PEASANTS—WASHING DAY—LEPERS
—MARKET PRODUCE—SUPERSTITIONS.

No pedestrians walk more gracefully than the natives of Jamaica, and the steady, swinging gait of men and women, at the end of a ten-mile walk under the tropical skies, causes general surprise. More than a few New York belles driving toward the hotel have coveted the elastic grace of some of these daughters of toil.



Behold the procession heading for the market place. Here, as at all other markets along the coast, there is much confusion. Conversation is carried on at a high pitch. Usually seller and buyer are talking excitedly at the same time. The one who has the greater power of endurance invariably comes off victor through exhausting the other party. What may be termed "pigeon English" is spoken. Most of it is unintelligible to the traveler. Occasionally, like a gleam of light through a rift in the clouds, one hears

something familiar. The brown people have a great liking for lengthy words, even though they may not be appropriate. It suits the average native better to use a word like "incomprehensibility" rather than one of a few letters. Correctness is apparently a non-essential. One fails to understand that when a laborer says the "cartridge" is too high, he means the *cartage*. Nor would tourists suppose when one woman says to another, "Me no get justification," that she means *satisfaction*. A very common expression is, "Massa, dis money don't right!" meaning, the change referred to is wrong.

Here are to be seen natives of all shades of color. Often members of the same family are so unlike in appearance that it is hard to realize that an old woman, standing with a group of four girls, is the mother of them all, so varied are their complexions. One is almost white; another, yellow; another, according to an American miss, is "smoked," while the last of the group is almost black.

Here also are seen the maimed, the halt, and the blind. There are several who are without arms, victims to the crushing rolls of the cane mills. While the unfortunates neglected to keep a proper lookout when feeding cane to the rollers, their fingers and hands were caught, and mutilation ensued.

Washing day is every day but Sunday. No modern tubs are used, but the women stand ankle deep in the river. The clothes are soaped and wrung by hand. Then they are beaten with paddles and rubbed on stones. Again they are dipped and wrung out before being exposed to the sun, and dried on the

stones or grass. Linen subjected to this treatment is soon worn out. That is why so few white shirts are seen.

Once in a while a leper is to be met. This is not at all uncommon, nor do the residents have that fear of leprosy which Americans possess.

There is a hospital for lepers at Spanish Town, but, outside of its walls far more lepers are to be found than it can accommodate. This fact is not published abroad, but medical statistics show the number of cases of leprosy in each parish.

Market begins at 7 A. M. and lasts until six in the evening. There are very few stalls. Sellers remain seated on the ground, or flagging, with their wares exposed. They do not solicit people to buy. They appear very happy, and their jolly cries of "Hi, hi!" are heard everywhere. These markets are the headquarters for gossipers. Gossip is, in fact, the order of the day, and in some quarters this proverb is often quoted, "Much talk. Little work." It is as appropriate as another laconic Jamaican proverb, "Greedy choke puppy." The peasants of Jamaica are not the only ones who indulge in this form of speech.

White ladies are seldom seen. The colored cook does the buying. It is customary for the mistress to give her so many shillings per day, and these she is supposed to invest in supplies. Often, however, this "investing" is a pleasing fiction.

Under one roof are displayed several kinds of meat; also what is called "goat mutton," which is the flesh of goats; green turtle, bread fruit, yams of all kinds, cocos, cabbage, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash,

plantain, bananas, cassava, radishes, and other vegetables. Lately some merchants distributed American seeds to the natives, and they are raising fine canteloupes and watermelons therefrom.

Meat cannot be kept long on account of the intense heat. The oxen are slaughtered at night, and unless meat is removed early next morning, it becomes tainted. A factory in the island supplies ice to the northside once a week, but the waste is great and cost is so dear that poor people cannot buy. As high as three pence (six cents) per pound has been demanded for it. The lowest price is one and one-half pence (three cents) per pound, to which figure, however, it seldom declines.

When drought has prevailed for some months there is much discomfort, but no actual suffering; cases of actual starvation are not known. Nature is kind. Another proverb says you have only to "tickle the soil wid a hoe and him laugh."

As sellers dispose of their wares, one after the other starts on the homestretch. They like if possible to reach home before dark, and will never travel alone after sundown. Two adults will travel together, but neither of them can be tempted to venture out alone. Gross superstition prevails, and the bare suggestion of "duppies" or "rolling calves" (ghosts) is sufficient to deter the most courageous from going out. The natives shut the few windows and doors of their houses to prevent the supposed "ghosts" from gaining access.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)

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is sent as a supplement with this number.**

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The concluding part of the History of the World goes with this number as a free Supplement to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. The illustrations cover prehistoric and other structures, and give an excellent

idea of implements used in the dawn of history. Subscribers should have the three supplements in which this history is described. Missing copies will be supplied gratis.



It is pleasing to record the consideration displayed by friends who have appreciated the difficulties attending the revision of the mailing list. In a few weeks everything will be in proper order; thereafter things should proceed smoothly.



Current History is written on the plan of taking readers on a weekly trip around the globe, and giving them, in plain language, an idea of what is going on of importance. The trip costs less than three cents per week and requires only thirty minutes. The news is brought down to the hour of going to press.



When it was certain that New York banks would charge exchange on checks drawn on places outside of this city, due notice appeared on the second cover page. Many protests have been entered against this new rule of the Clearing House Association, and it is hoped that before long the unpopular measure will be repealed. Friends are requested to remit in money or express orders, or by registered letter. This will enable THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to receive \$1.50 for a year's subscription. If a local check is sent, the bank will charge from five to twenty cents "exchange." While this is a small charge on a single check, it becomes very heavy on a large number.

CURRENT HISTORY

For many months the troubles in the West Indies have been growing more serious, and they have at last assumed a threatening aspect.

The Troubles in the West Indies. In Jamaica it is feared that riots may break out unless the protest of the people against the policy of the government is regarded.

The cause of the disagreement between England and her West Indian colonies was due in the first place to sugar.

Sugar is the main produce of these islands, and was at one time a source of great wealth to them. But of late years the low price at which sugar has been sold has injured the industry so severely that most of the West Indian planters can no longer make any profit in its manufacture.

In January, 1897, a Commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of the decline in the sugar trade, and it was

found that no blame could be attached to the planters for waste or mismanagement, but that the

whole trouble arose from the fact that it was impossible for producers in the West Indies to compete with the countries which had the help of a government bounty.



There is no tariff on sugar in England, and therefore the market is free to all; as a consequence the West Indian sugar producers have had to compete with the cheaper bounty-fed sugars, and the result has been to drive them to the wall.

A bounty is a grant from the government to encourage or foster some special industry or manufacture.

The government which grants it either pays a certain amount of money per year, or gives special privileges to the industry, which enable manufacturers to produce the articles without having to pay the entire cost themselves.

The government really becomes a partner in the business, but instead of taking money out of the concerns in return for its investment, derives its profit from the increased prosperity of the country.

Germany and France especially have granted bounties to their sugar manufacturers. They were anxious



to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar (sugar extracted from the roots of beets), instead of cane sugar. Under the fostering care of these governments the beet sugar trade of both countries

has made enormous strides. As sugars extracted from cane did not enjoy a bounty, the non-protected industries suffered in proportion.

The Commission appointed to examine into this matter stated that there was great danger of the sugar industry dying out unless some assistance was given,

and added that, as the West Indian colonists depended largely on the sugar trade for their livelihood, the situation was really very serious, especially as there was no other industry that could profitably take the place of sugar planting.

In spite of this report nothing has been done for the people. At the time when their produce is not protected, and England is free to buy her sugar in the cheapest market, the Jamaicans are taxed sixty per cent. on articles imported into the island, among which are many of the necessities of life.

They have been struggling along patiently, trying to bear their burdens, but matters were brought to a crisis when the government endeavored to increase the tariff, which, without raising, was more than the people could afford. This increase was intended to provide for the salaries of the imperial officers, or officers appointed under the Crown. These salaries are paid out of the revenues collected under the tariff law.



After the Commission made its report, and it was found that the British government had not taken steps to relieve the situation, a congress of representative West Indian planters met in Barbados and drew up a petition, which was sent to the British government. The matter was laid before Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he, in reply to a special plea from Jamaica, said that England could not interfere unless the finances of the

island were put under the control of the British government.

To this the Jamaicans were unwilling to assent. At the present moment they have their own Legislative Council, and can control their immediate home affairs. If they surrender the business of regulating their financial affairs to England, that act



would place them in the position of a Crown colony, in which case they would be entirely under the control of England and could not have any voice in the management of their own affairs.

When this decision was sent to Mr. Chamberlain, he declined to help the Jamaicans, and the people immediately set about helping themselves. They became very economical, and saved their money by not buying more of the expensive imports than was absolutely necessary. This naturally affected the salaries of the officials, who, in their turn, began to save, and abolished some of the offices which they thought the people could do without. An unfriendly feeling arose between the people and the government, which was fanned into a flame when it was proposed to raise the tariff on necessities still higher, so that the salaries of the officials would not suffer by the economies of the people.

This was more than they could stand. If the government would neither aid them in putting their main industry on a paying footing, nor permit them to economize, so that they could eke out a sparse living on their poor earnings, they felt there was no hope

for them, and the discontent increased until the people were worked up to a pitch of excitement which may lead to riots and anarchy.

Petitions have been sent to England from St. Christopher-Nevis (St. Kitts), begging that England will either impose such heavy duties on foreign bounty-fed sugar that there will be no inducement for British merchants to buy, and they will thus be forced to return to the West Indian sugar, or else open negotiation with the President of the United States for the transfer of the West Indian Islands to this country in return for the Philippines. (This remarkable petition was referred to on page 418 in the introduction to "Where the Caribbean Breaks.") Our high tariff protects our home industries, and the West Indians think that by coming under our rule they can make sugar production pay, and that prosperity will return to their homes.

The West Indian Islands have always been most loyal to the British Crown, and it seems a great pity that the present troubles have occurred. The people are not to blame, however, as it is a hard situation for them to face.

At the present moment the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, is placed in a very trying position. The attitude of the people is so hostile toward him in consequence of his having dissolved the Assembly because the members refused to pass the bill increasing



the tariff, that it is said he does not remain long in any particular place.



The attention of the American authorities is being called to the manner in which justice is administered

Justice in Cuba. in Cuba. The harsh Spanish laws are still in effect, and the Cubans are enforcing them with as much severity as if they had not themselves appealed to the world to be freed from them.

The horrible incomunicado system is still in vogue. Under this law all suspected persons can, at the will of the judge, be imprisoned, kept entirely away from friends and counsel, and be forbidden to communicate with anyone. Witnesses are also arrested at the pleasure of the Court, and cases are not tried before a jury, thus placing the accused persons entirely at the mercy of the judges.

It is the intention of the authorities to abolish the incomunicado system immediately, and to introduce more modern ideas of justice in Cuba.



The three million dollars sent from this country for payment to the Cuban soldiers is still being rocked on

The Cuban Assembly and the Army List. the waters of Havana Bay. The Cuban Assembly refuses to give up the pay-roll of the army, and unless the paymaster who represents our government has a properly authenticated list of soldiers, it will be impossible for the work of paying to begin.

The controversy between the Assembly and the

American Governor shows no signs of being brought to a finish. General Brooke, with his ally, General Gomez, refuses to recognize the Assembly, and the Assembly has locked the Army Lists in its official desk and will not surrender them. Meanwhile the Cuban soldiers are impatient over the delay in receiving their pay, and the American authorities are annoyed because the companies by this time might have been disbanded and a number of the members could have been employed in police duty.



General Brooke is determined to have nothing to do with the Assembly, and has consulted with General Gomez to see if some other plan cannot be found for paying off the men. General Gomez suggested that each leader shall be called upon to furnish a list of the men under his command, but General Brooke is not altogether in favor of the idea, because it will take such a long time to carry out.

There is a rumor that if the Assembly does not give up the lists very shortly, General Brooke will issue a decree ordering the disbanding of the troops, declaring that all those who persist in carrying arms after a certain date will be treated as brigands.

Another report stated that General Gomez is disgusted with the Cubans, and is about to return to his home in San Domingo, and that General Brooke and Secretary of War Alger, who is now on a visit to Cuba, have seriously discussed the plan of returning the money to this country.

The Cuban Assembly meanwhile dispatched a Commission to Washington to inform President McKinley that the three million dollars offered was not sufficient to pay the troops, and that such a pittance as one hundred dollars a head would drive the soldiers to brigandage.

The Commissioners duly arrived in Washington and endeavored to see the President. They were unsuccessful in doing so. They obtained an interview with Colonel John Hay, Secretary of State, who promised to take their message to the President. In the message they asked that the amount to be advanced by the United States should be increased, or else that the Cuban Assembly might be authorized to raise a larger loan on its own account.



After a short interval the Secretary of State informed the Commissioners that the President would neither increase the sum offered nor authorize the Cubans to raise a loan for themselves.

The Assembly had decided to dissolve on Saturday, April 1, and on receipt of the messages from the defeated Commissioners it was thought by some of the members that it had better do so. Soon after the messages from the Commission arrived, however, other cablegrams reached the Assembly which urged that body to continue in session, and declared that a large outside loan had been raised for paying off the army without reference to the United States.

Among the various matters which have demanded attention since the Secretary of War arrived in Cuba has been the question of foreclosing mortgages on Cuban real estate. The Cuban planters issued an appeal to the American military government asking that their mortgages might be extended until their property, which was ruined by the war, had been put on a paying basis. According to the law, the holders of mortgages would have the right to foreclose them when the time for payment expired; but the owners protested against this as, owing to the political troubles, they have not been able to work their estates or obtain any income from them.

General Brooke prepared a decree which would allow the proprietors whose properties had been completely destroyed three years' extension of mortgages; those whose lands were so far destroyed that they cannot for a time produce crops, two years' extension; and those whose plantations are producing only half crops, one year's extension. By these means it is thought that the time allowed may enable sufferers from the war to once more reach a sound financial condition.

The Secretary of War has taken the decree under consideration, and the planters beg him to render a decision on it before he leaves Cuba. They fear that if he carries the document to Washington, and sub-

**Cuba and the
Mortgages.**



jects it to the delays which may arise in the War Department, many of the mortgages will have been foreclosed and the planters will be ruined before relief reaches them. A committee of planters will proceed to Washington to lay this matter before the President, and will call his attention to the urgency of the case.

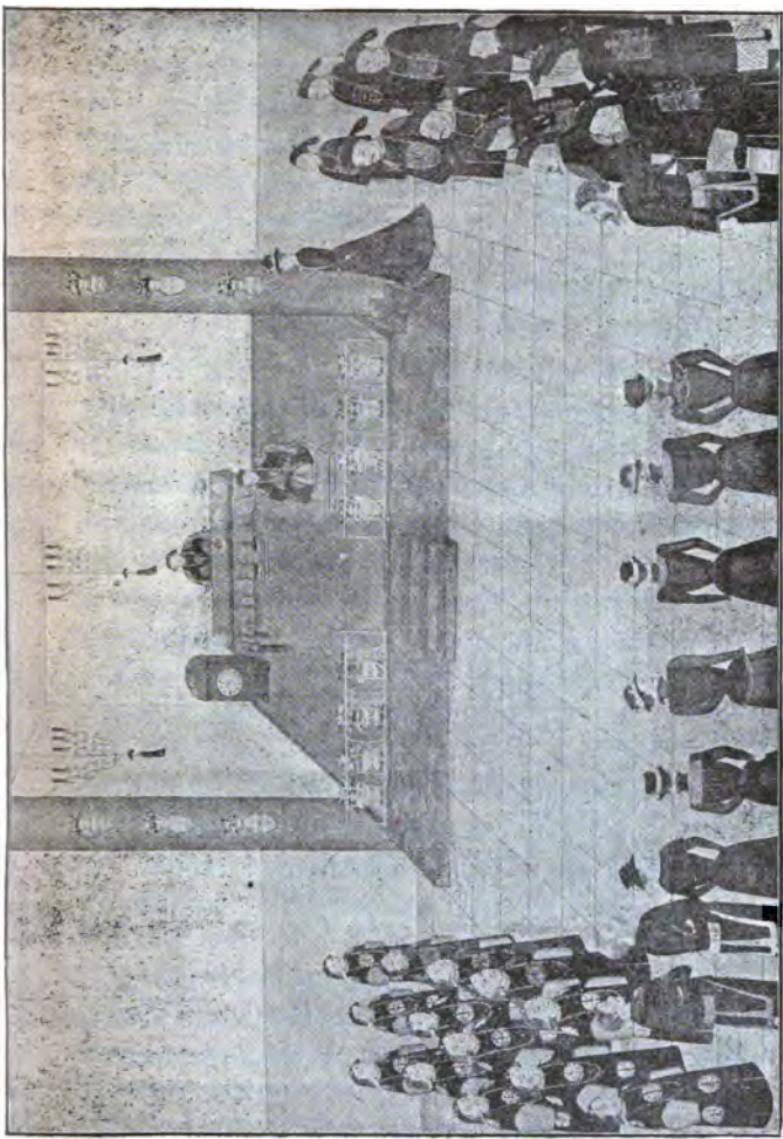
One year's respite on their mortgages has been granted to the Puerto Ricans. This plan worked so well in that island that it will in all probability be tested in Cuba, where the financial situation is much more serious.



A decided change for the better has taken place in Cuban affairs since the American occupation.

The Assembly, as you read in a previous paragraph, had strong hopes of raising funds independently, and refused to dissolve until every effort had been made to obtain a loan.

The Cuban Assembly Dissolves. On Tuesday, April 4, a session was held in order to receive the report of the Commissioners who had been sent to Washington. These gentlemen announced the refusal of the United States to render aid and told the Assembly that the private individuals who had promised to make a loan, and who had upheld them in their defiance of the Americans, had been unable to produce the money when the time came to prove the genuineness of their offers. They argued, therefore, that nothing could be done but to accept the offer of the United States.



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA AND THE EMPEROR RECEIVING THE WIVES OF
THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT PEKING.

(This is a reproduction of a drawing by a Chinese artist.)

After some discussion the rest of the members agreed with the suggestions of the Commissioners and a resolution was passed that the Cuban Army be disbanded, and the Assembly dissolved. The pay-rolls will now be handed



over to the American authorities and the work of paying the soldiers will be put through with as little delay as possible.

There was some discussion as to the advisability of ordering the soldiers to retain their arms, but happily the majority thought it would be wiser to let the arms be delivered to the municipal authorities, who, in their turn, are to hand them to the government of Cuba.



A cablegram from Montevideo (mon-tay-vee-day-oh), Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi), dated April 4, stated that the **Return of a Party from the South Pole.** German steamer "Karnac," which arrived at Montevideo from the Pacific, brought the news that the

Belgian Antarctic Expedition on the steamer "Belgica," under Lieutenant Adrian de Gerlache, had arrived at Punta Arenas (poon-tah-ah-ray-nass), Straits of Magellan.

A telegram from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who was surgeon to the expedition, confirmed the report, and added that the voyage had been completely successful.

The doctor's message, though very short, gave the wonderful news that much new land had been dis-

covered in Weddell Sea, and that open water had been found to the far south.

Dr. Cook is now on his way north, and when he arrives we may expect some highly interesting revelations in regard to this unexplored region of ice, with its active volcanoes belching forth their fires into the darkness of the polar night.

Weddell Sea lies across the pole from Victoria Land. It was discovered by Captain Weddell, a whaler, in 1823. Since his voyage no one has penetrated into this portion of the Antarctic seas. The last discovery of land in these seas was made in 1841, when Sir James Ross found Victoria Land. The "Belgica" party has therefore had the field pretty well to itself, and has had little to guide it in mapping out its course through these unknown seas. Its record is therefore all the more praiseworthy and remarkable.

The expedition was fitted out by the Belgian government, and left Antwerp in July, 1897, to search for the South Pole. The steamer "Belgica," which carried the party, was originally a whaling vessel, which was altered according to the plans of Nansen's "Fram," the ship which proved itself so well adapted to Arctic work. The "Fram" had a rounded keel, and it was found that the ice, instead of forming around and crushing her, would raise her and cake under her, thus making a solid ice bed, which rendered her comparatively free from the ice pres-



sure and grinding and crushing, which is the greatest danger to which arctic travelers are exposed.

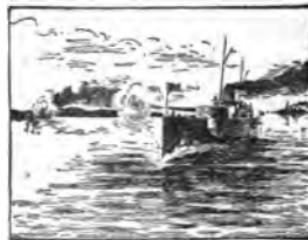
The "Belgica" carried a captive balloon from which to make observations, and was equipped with the latest scientific instruments. The results of the trip will be eagerly awaited.

It appears from Dr. Cook's message that the "Belgica" may not return north, but very likely will remain another winter in Arctic waters.



In spite of the fact that General Otis has refused to allow the Spaniards to treat with Aguinaldo for Affairs in Spain. the release of their prisoners, it is reported that the government at Madrid has offered him a certain sum per head for the captives, and that Agoncillo is about to go to Madrid to settle the terms.

Agoncillo is the Filipino who visited this country and tried to secure recognition from our government. He was wrecked on his voyage from Canada to England, and narrowly escaped drowning.



It is said that the price fixed for the release of the prisoners is five thousand pesetas for each Spanish officer, five hundred pesetas for each soldier, and two thousand five hundred pesetas for each civil-

ian. A peseta is worth about nineteen and a half cents.

Agoncillo declared that the prisoners are being treated with kindness, and that only the priests are closely confined. He also declared that the clergy were the cause of bringing on the war, and therefore the natives feel less kindly toward them than they do to the soldiers.

In reference to our victory at Malolos, Agoncillo, who is still in Paris, said that it was quite an unimportant affair; that in point of fact Aguinaldo had merely been luring us on, to get us into the interior of the country, where the climate will do deadly work quite as effectually as it could be done by an armed force.

In the meanwhile the signing of the treaty has considerably helped matters in Spain. Señor Silvela, the new Spanish Prime Minister, declared the commercial standing of Spain to have been greatly improved by the assurance that she is about to receive twenty million dollars.

The payment of the interest on the Cuban debt has been arranged for, and the whole question as to Spain's responsibility for it will be brought up in the Cortes shortly.



Premier Silvela said that he has no fear of a Carlist rising; but thirty thousand Spanish reserves were called out last week, in anticipation of an attempt on the part of the followers of Don Carlos to make a demonstration at Easter.

It is extremely doubtful whether the Pretender will make any further effort to secure the throne. It was said that he had succeeded in raising a loan, and that he would give the signal for the rising as soon as the peace treaty had been signed, but according to the latest reports he had done nothing toward the desired end except to give his followers permission to vote in the forthcoming elections. He at the same time expressed a wish that the Carlist party should not be represented in the new Cortes.

A general idea prevails that Don Carlos has missed his opportunity.



The indications are that the recent fighting in Samoa did much toward clearing the air, and **The Troubles in Samoa.** that some definite arrangement will be made which will settle the questions which are now causing so much vexation and uneasiness.

Germany's attitude has been most dignified and friendly. Her standing as a military power is so strong that the Kaiser can afford to show his disinclination for war, without being accused of cowardice. It is greatly to his credit that he has approached the Samoan crisis in a manly spirit, for the slightest unpleasantness between the home governments might have caused the little affair in the island to become an international complication. Germany maintained her determination to disavow the acts of Consul Rose if it was found that he overstepped the authority vested in him under the treaty of Berlin. As the other Powers are willing to adopt the same course with

their representatives, the trouble may be considered at an end.

In regard to the latest outbreak, Germany will visit her displeasure on Consul Rose if she finds that he actually issued the proclamation calling on the people to rise against the authorities. Admiral Kautz, of the U. S. Cruiser "Philadelphia," made a distinct accusation against Consul Rose, and insisted that his proclamation was the cause which led to the fighting.

It is difficult to get at the truth of the affair, but Germany made an excellent and most sensible suggestion that will possibly settle everything. She proposed that a High Commission, to consist of a special Commissioner appointed by each of the Powers, shall be sent to the Samoan Islands to make a careful inquiry into existing conditions there, and that the Commission shall immediately enforce such measures as they deem necessary for the welfare of the people.

It is to be thoroughly understood that whatever measures the Commissioners may adopt are only to be in force temporarily and are not to assume a permanent character until they shall have been approved by the three Powers.

The Commission will also be expected to make some plans for the government of the islands and to offer suggestions relating to alterations or modifications which may be deemed necessary to be made in the treaty of Berlin.

This treaty especially stated that it might be amended at the request of any one of the Powers;

therefore Germany's present suggestion is in strict accordance with the terms of the agreement.

England and the United States have accepted the suggestion made by Germany. The Commissioners have not been appointed, and the question of the extent of their authority has yet to be discussed; but the main point has been agreed to by the three signers of the Berlin treaty, and the Samoan matter will be settled by diplomacy.

* * *

The Chinese have at last shown some signs of objecting to the wholesale seizure of their property. Fighting has occurred between the Germans and the Chinese at Kiao-Chou

*The Chinese
rebel at Last.* (keeo-choo), and in consequence a small German expedition was landed at I-Chou (e-choo).

The province of Shan-Tung (shawn-toong) has been causing considerable anxiety to the authorities all through the winter. At one time a German priest was arrested, and lately the natives attacked a German patrol. It was on this account that the expedition landed.

The Tsung-li-Yamen (tsung-lee-yaymun) did all in its power to atone for the bad behavior of the natives, fearing that Germany might seize more territory in revenge; the Germans in the meanwhile went quietly ahead and possessed themselves of I-Chou, which they will hold for the present.

While this trouble has been increasing in Eastern China, England has applied for an extension of territory in the Hinterland, or land lying back of Hong

Kong. British officials had been surveying the land preparatory to its transfer, and the Chinese rose against them. They placarded the whole country-side with appeals to the people to stop the work, and, in consequence of the hostility of the natives, the surveyors were obliged to return to Hong Kong.

The British promptly sent expeditions to protect surveyors, hereafter, and trouble is feared in consequence. It was reported that the Chinese had taken a British officer prisoner, and great was the indignation thereat. A cablegram from Hong Kong dated April 4 stated that Captain May, the captured officer, had returned safely to the city. He had to hide himself when any one approached and traveled with the greatest caution, fearing attack.

In addition to these troubles there is a difficulty over the new port in Tientsin province (te-ain-tseen), which the Chinese opened to the trade of the world as a treaty port. The Chinese have by this time learned that foreigners try to take everything they can from them ; therefore, before an application could be put in for any water frontage at the new port, they informed the British officials that the entire shore had been reserved for a Chinese mining and engineering company, and that there was no land left for foreigners.

A protest was instantly entered by the British government, but the Chinese have thus far remained firm, contending that as they opened the port of their own free will, they have a right to open it on their own terms.



After long and severe fighting in both houses, the Legislature in Albany is now standing for right against might, and unless some unforeseen **The Amsterdam Avenue Fight.** complication arises, the Amsterdam Avenue Bill, which forbids the laying of four tracks along this thoroughfare, will soon become a law.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt is so anxious to prevent the possibility of four tracks being laid on Amsterdam Avenue that he expressed his determination to call a special session of the Legislature if it adjourned without giving the citizens relief from the threatened imposition.

It has been estimated that if the four tracks were laid to accommodate the companies who wish to use them, the daily loss of life among persons who had to cross the tracks would be heavy.



On March 30 a very important measure was enacted in the Legislature at Albany.

It has been currently reported that **The Mazet Investigating Committee.** there is a movement on foot among the Tammany Hall braves to defeat certain bills which were introduced into the Legislature for the reorganization of the police force of New York City, and certain other matters.

The report stated in round terms that a fund was being raised to buy the votes of senators and assemblymen, and that a fixed schedule had been arranged throughout the police force for the amassing of the fund. Under its rules sergeants, roundsmen, and pa-

trolmen were to be assessed and would be forced to pay the tax, whether they wished to do so or not.

Such an accusation as this could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and a resolution was therefore adopted by the Assembly which provided that seven of its members were to be formed into a committee to investigate the reports and charges. Full power was given to the Commission to prosecute its inquiries in whatever direction it might see fit.

Under this resolution every department of the city government can be brought under the Committee's search light, and if there is any wrongdoing on foot, it may be found out. For the honor of our city it is earnestly to be hoped that the charges may prove to be without foundation.

Assemblyman Robert Mazet has been appointed Chairman of this Committee, and the idea prevails generally that he is well qualified for the work. He was a member of the Lexow Committee which was appointed to investigate trusts in 1897, and gained considerable experience then of the proper methods of conducting such difficult and delicate tasks as will confront him and his associates.

The Committee intends to do its work thoroughly, and will hold sessions throughout the summer if necessary.

* * *

There seems to be little doubt that the defeat of the rebel forces at Malolos has been Affairs in the Philippines. a severe blow to the Filipinos.

The statement that the removal of the government from Malolos was part of a precon-

ceived plan, is completely refuted by the fact that when our troops took possession of the town, twenty-three thousand dollars was found in one of the safes that had been left in the building formerly used by the Filipino officials. It is reasonable to suppose that if the Filipinos really had as much time as they claimed to arrange their plans, they would have been careful to remove their valuables. The probabilities are that the evacuation of Malolos became a panic, stricken rout.

The native inhabitants who fled from the territory between Manila and Malolos, on the advance of our troops, are said to be returning in large numbers, and putting themselves under the protection of the Americans. Our generals are receiving them in a friendly spirit and offering them every protection, but are using great care in order to guard against treachery. The natives are coming back in such hordes that they might complicate matters very seriously for us in case they should become unfriendly.

Aguinaldo has endeavored to keep the rebellion active by reporting that he had gained tremendous victories over the Americans, and that the occupation of Manila by the United States was merely a clever piece of strategy, and a part of the great plan of which he has been boasting. He has also been at great pains to convince the Filipinos that the Americans waged a fierce, savage, and relentless war ; that they tortured their prisoners, and put their enemies to death in cruel and inhuman ways. In the fight around Malolos the natives have had the opportunity of seeing for themselves that the Filipinos run before the American

forces, and that we neither torture nor murder our prisoners. The rebellion seems to be losing ground, and it is becoming more apparent than ever that Aguinaldo's power has been broken. A message from Manila dated April 5 stated that the Filipino government is so dissatisfied with the conduct of the war that Aguinaldo is to be deposed from his position as leader of the Philippine forces, and General Antonio Luna will be installed in his stead.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

FIFTH TRAVEL PAPER.

**GUINEA GRASS—TICKS—JIGGERS—COCONUT TREES—
FIBRE—PIMENTO.**

TRAVELING east from Montego Bay the tourist passes fertile lands where cane cultivation was formerly conducted on a colossal scale. To-day much of this acreage is given over to the raising of guinea grass. This is strong grass, reaching a height of three to four and one half feet, and has great nutritive qualities.

Horses and mules grow fat and lazy after being "put to grass" for a few weeks.

The penkeepers who rent grass pens acquire a good, steady income. When they deliver a very small bundle of grass they receive threepence (six cents) therefor. Every horse requires from four to eight bundles per day when kept in the stable.



In "tick" time, when the fields are infested with silver-back ticks, horses and cattle suffer greatly. The tick, or grass louse, drives them almost frantic. If the poor beasts are neglected, and not properly "ticked," their ears and other parts of the body will gradually be eaten away by these pests. There has been no remedy discovered for their extinction. One was tested, but the process was tedious and costly. To be successful each individual tick had to be touched with a drop of the liquid. The remedy was almost as bad as the disease; it could not cope with the millions of grass lice which abound at certain seasons.

"Jiggers," too, are very annoying, and must be cut, or dug out, wherever they have burrowed under the skin. Happily for the bare-footed natives, there are far fewer jiggers than ticks.

On the road towards Falmouth, the next town of importance, hundreds of beautiful cocoanut trees are found. The cocoanut tree or palm is one of singular beauty. It often reaches a height of forty feet. There is no foliage except at the top. The trunks are fairly smooth and the trees grow very straight. They are largely used for telegraph poles, and as piles for wharves. Their age is supposed to be indicated by the rings which rise, one above the other, along the trunk. A tree usually requires ten years before it begins bearing nuts, but after that it keeps on bearing for several generations. Its value is supposed to be from one pound sterling (say \$5.00) to five pounds (\$25.00), according to its age. The nuts are found in clusters, under the spreading branches at the top.

A good tree yields abundantly, and often at a sin-

gle picking there will be sixty or more cocoanuts gathered. Boys climb the trees like monkeys, rapidly detach the nuts and throw them to the ground. This does not cause the nuts to crack, as they are protected by a husk which is itself encased in a hard outer skin. Between this and the shell (or kernel) of the nut, there is a very tough, fibrous matting.

The nuts after being gathered are allowed to dry. They are then shipped "in the husk" to England.



For the American market they must be husked and packed in bags containing one hundred large, or one hundred and fifty small. These latter are known to the trade as "nubbins." It is most interesting to watch a burly negro husk a nut. He does it very dexterously by tapping it with a small cutlass (machette) and making a slight opening. Then

he inserts the point of the cutlass and gives a peculiar twist by which he pries off the entire outer husk.

English buyers utilize this husk for making door mats, scrubbing brushes, brooms, and mattresses. Americans, with all their inventive ability, have not turned this waste product to account. (This is a suggestion for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD readers.) The United States Government utilizes the fibre as a means of protecting some of its cruisers from the enemy's shells. The fibre forms a better protection than the

palmetto tree, which was utilized so largely in the battle of New Orleans. A shell (if it did not explode earlier) would lodge in a bed of fibre and little water could leak through. The fibre would hold the shell so tenaciously as to form a waterproof protection.

After passing the beautiful cocoanut plantations we reach the pimento walks near Falmouth, which quickly arrest attention. The pimento berry is known to commerce as allspice. It is supposed to be a combination of all the spices. There is no pimento to be found in *commercial* quantities anywhere in the world except in the Island of Jamaica, although this fact is not generally known. Banking on their knowledge, shrewd operators have tried to "corner" the market, but invariably it has proved to their own disadvantage.

Pimento is one of the most difficult things in commerce to sell. At times the demand is great and high prices are readily obtained. Again the prices decline heavily, without apparent cause, and buyers hold off entirely, fearing prices will drop still lower. If one is forced to sell, hardly any price in reason can be obtained, and very heavy losses result. There is invariably a heavy loss in weight owing to the drying out of the berries. In a year this sometimes amounts to twenty-five per cent. Speculators need to be very cautious.

The pimento is not an attractive tree even when in full bloom. It has a small yellowish blossom, but exhales a most unpleasant odor.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)



Would you believe that locomotives are good fishermen, and manage to haul in trout and eels and other wriggling, squirming things? "How

How Locomotives can that be?" Well, watch an engine taking water.

The hosebag is a hollow fishing-rod through which fish are often sucked without bait into the tender-tank. Some engines carry over 4,000 gallons of water—enough to make a fine aquarium, so far as size is concerned, for the fish to frisk about in. When the tank is cleaned out a number of fish are always discovered, some of them dead, others very much alive. The engine has such splendid fisherman's luck because its drinking water is likely to come from springs, ponds, or canals.



 **A**n English mathematician says if a contractor undertook to remove the sea at a cost of one penny (two cents) per thousand tons—a very reasonable rate—the bill would be 10,000 times the amount of the English national debt, which is now £613,024,673, or \$30,000,000,000 and over. If the sea were piled up in a round column reaching

as far as the sun, it would be $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in diameter. If **The Size of the Sea.** you could sell the sea at two cents per thousand gallons, it would bring you \$775,000,000,000. If you were to pump it dry at the rate of 1,000 gallons per second, it would take you 10,000,000,000 years. Let a half-dollar piece be the dry land on this earth; then a quarter would be the size of the sea, or a ten-cent piece the Pacific and a three-cent piece the Atlantic.



The dream of telephone makers is a cable telephone. If it is true that a Frenchman named Germain has invented a "shouting telephone," it looks as if the time were not so very far off when Bobby in New York can talk to Papa in London. "The shouting telephone,"



A Shouting Telephone. or as it is better known, "the high speaker," is not a brand-new invention, but perhaps M. Germain's instrument shouts more loudly than American 'phones have succeeded in doing. By this new method you would not need to hold the receiver to your ear.



Being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth is tame compared to being born in a nest made of twenty one-hundred-dollar bills stolen by mice from a miser's hoard. The house in which this \$2,000 nest was built was valued at \$10.

A \$2,000 Mouse Nest.

In a few months England will have two torpedo-boat destroyers that will make thirty-five knots, or three knots more than any vessel in the world. The vessels

**The Fastest Vessels
Afloat.** are improvements on the "Turbinia" an account of which appeared in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. They will carry six turbines each, four for use in steaming ahead, two when backing water. It looks as if the time would come when oil and turbines would take the place of coal and screws. What a change that will make.



"Pink-Whiskered Mike" is the name of the only ourang-outang in captivity. He is now in the Kansas

A Rare Monkey. City Zoo. Although he was taken from the station to his new home in a closed rubber-tired carriage, he caught cold. So he was given a quinine pill (which he thought was going

to be a peanut) and wrapped in hot flannel. The quinine gave him a headache and he cried all night like a croupy child. Mr. Bostock, Mike's keeper, once owned "Tess," a famous ourang-outang, who died as the result of a cold contracted in a sleeping-car. Mike was bought for a string of beads in Borneo

three years ago, and came to this country on a transport which had carried our soldiers to Manila. He is



twenty inches high, wears stockings and long trousers, and has a round head, the ears of a child, orange hair, a flat nose, and a prominent mouth. Except for his short thumbs and big toes, Mike's hands and feet are like ours, and although but three years of age, he has a fine pair of "pink" whiskers.



At the New York Spring Cycle Show one of the features was a "parade of tots." The ^{Features of the} leader was a young lady of two years ^{Spring Cycle Show.} who couldn't get on or off her miniature wheel without assistance, but who was nevertheless a crack rider. At the Chinese booth Chinamen in American dress sold ordinary American wheels. One woman had on exhibition 9 century medals, 2 pacemaker sashes, and 17 Century Road Club handle bars. Another woman was the owner of 17 medals, 23 badges, 3 sashes, 2 pictures, and 15 bars.



SPECIAL NOTICE ABOUT HISTORIES.

Bound Part IX, which covers the period from January 5 to March 30, 1899, is ready for immediate delivery. The books are bound uniformly and correspond with the eight preceding parts. In ordering please specify whether regular (green), red, or light blue cloth is wanted.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 16.

APRIL 20, 1899.

Whole No. 128

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

It is evident that many readers do not clearly understand that *The Universe* has not been published

under its own name since it purchased THE GREAT ROUND WORLD on February 16 last.

Every day's mail brings letters and cards addressed to "The Universe," "Universe Publishing Company," "Editor of The Universe," "University Publishing Co.," and "Universal Publishing Co."

If all these letters came directly to 150 Fifth Ave., there would not be so much confusion and delay. But it is a common occurrence for letters intended for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to be delivered to The University Publishing Co., 47 East 10th St., and University Press Society, 78 Fifth Ave. These names are hurriedly read by postal clerks and taken for The Universe Publishing Co.; moreover, letters intended for those concerns are often delivered here by mistake.

To simplify matters, and because *The Universe* no longer appears (except as incorporated with THE GREAT ROUND WORLD), it is desirable that the name of The Universe Publishing Company should be changed. Friends will kindly note that after May 1, THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will be published by

The Great Round World Company.

There will not, however, be the slightest change in the management.

It has been very gratifying to read numerous letters congratulating the new management upon improvements introduced in the paper. It is with pardonable pride that several specimens are shown on the last page. They came from entire strangers.

**CURRENT HISTORY**

A recent telegram from Vienna contained the information that a collision had taken place between Turkish and Bulgarian troops on the boundary between Adrianople and Eastern Roumelia.

The dispatch stated the Turks had tried to secure a position hitherto held by the Bulgarians, but that the latter, aided by the peasantry, repulsed the Turks after a fight of four hours' duration.

At the outset this looks to be no more serious than the record of an ordinary frontier fight; a quarrel between outposts. But so much interesting European history lies behind it, that it is worthy of our serious consideration.

Eastern Roumelia is a part of Bulgaria and is one of those troublesome Balkan provinces which are always threatening to overthrow the peace of Europe, because they form the debatable territory which all Europe combines to keep independent, and which, at the same time, Russia, Austria, and Turkey are constantly coveting.

In the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1877, the entire arrangement of Balkan States was changed, and the map of Europe was completely altered. This war was started by the revolt of the peasants of Herzegovina and Bosnia, which were then under Turkish rule, against the imposition of taxes by the Porte.

The revolt spread like wildfire throughout the Balkan provinces, and despite the efforts of the

Powers to institute reforms, and reconcile the Balkan provinces to the rule of Turkey, the rebellion increased until Herzegovina, Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, and finally Bulgaria, were all in open revolt.

Turkey sent troops to suppress the rebels, and, according to authentic accounts, the Turks behaved with such savage fury that twelve thousand Bulgarians fell victims to their hatred.

These massacres were known as the Bulgarian Atrocities, and were the immediate cause of the war between Russia and Turkey. The Russian government proved unable to curb the warlike ardor of its subjects, who were in hearty sympathy with the Servians.

Russia soon crushed Turkey, and a treaty of peace was signed between the two Powers at San Stefano, a little village a few miles from Constantinople.

Great Britain and Austria were greatly dissatisfied with the treaty of San Stefano, on the ground that it interfered with the interests of the rest of Europe, and it was suggested that the matter be settled by a Congress of the great European Powers to assemble at Berlin.

This suggestion was adopted, and out of the arrangements made at this conference, arose the new principality of Bulgaria, formed by the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, which then became known as Southern Bulgaria.

The trouble in the Balkans has been brewing ever since the way for it was paved by the treaty of Berlin, which left all the interested parties dissatisfied with the decisions which were reached at that time.

In addition to this the Macedonian Christians have long protested against Turkish misrule, and have secretly organized in the hope of gaining their independence.

In January last the Macedonian High Committee issued a proclamation from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, in which they protested against the rule of the Sultan, and pointed out the various ways in which he had broken his promise of reforms. It concluded with an assurance to the people that the only hope for their future was in rising against the power of the Turk.

The Macedonians are absolutely under the rule of Turkey, as Macedonia is one of the Turkish provinces. It has been so practically ever since the Middle Ages, when the Turks overran Europe. The Christian Macedonians have, however, never been in sympathy with the Turks. Bulgaria, on the other hand, is practically independent, and is only bound to Turkey by the payment of a tribute, which, by the way, is considerably in arrears.

The issuance of a Macedonian protest from Bulgaria convinced the Sultan that the Macedonians must be thoroughly well assured of powerful support. He suspected that not only were the Bulgarians behind them, but that, perhaps, the more powerful Russians, who always had the desire to possess a good slice of European Turkey, and eventually gain possession of Constantinople, were also interested.

The Sultan has, therefore, taken steps to strengthen his positions on the Bulgarian frontier, and it was while this was being done that the recent attempt was made to seize the Bulgarian outpost.

It is thought the trouble brewing in Macedonia may flame out into the much-dreaded European war.

* *

On April 4 a proclamation was issued by the United States Philippine Commissioners to the people of the islands. It set forth the position of *The Proclamation to the Filipinos.* the Americans, and showed what they were willing to do for the people, provided they submitted peacefully to their new rulers.

The proclamation stated that a treaty had been made with Spain by the terms of which the Philippine Islands became the property of the United States, and that because the President was anxious that the Filipinos should enjoy the blessings of peace and good government, he had sent out a Commission to inquire into the wants of our new subjects. Further, that the United States Government was convinced that under proper guidance the people of the Philippines could make progress, and might in time become the equals of the most civilized of nations; that it was therefore the aim of the new owners of the islands to aid the inhabitants in their efforts towards this desirable end. With this object in view the United States offered the Filipinos religious and civil liberty, the establishment of justice, the cultivation of letters, and the uninterrupted pursuit of useful objects.

The proclamation promised reforms of every kind, and invited the natives to acquaint the Commissioners with their wants and necessities, and to help them

to discover the form of government that would be best for the future of the islands.

The document ended by stating that, unfortunately, the high aims of the United States had been misunderstood by the Filipinos, who had been taught to regard the Americans as foes, instead of considering them friends. It also expressed regret that the natives were fighting against their own best interests, but added that the United States was determined to establish its supremacy in the islands, and would do so at all hazards, but that as soon as peace was restored self-government would be granted to the natives, and the heavy taxes that at present so harass the people would be abolished.

The proclamation is said to have had an exceedingly good effect on the people, and in Manila they are becoming reconciled to the new order of things.

There has been some difficulty in placing copies of the document in the hands of people in the disturbed parts of the country. Aguinaldo's agents have suppressed them wherever they could, but several hundred natives who learned the contents have returned to their homes as a result of the promises conveyed in the proclamation.

In spite of this fact, a number of persons who are in a position to know claim that the war in the Philippines is likely to last a long time. They declare that the weakness of the proclamation lies in the fact that the natives have been accustomed to the fair promises of the Spaniards for so many years that they have ceased to believe that proclamations are intended for any other purpose than to induce

them to lay down their arms. They fear they may be treated worse than ever if they consent to disarm.

* *

On April 10 General Lawton captured the town of Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold on Laguna de Bay, forty miles southeast of Manila. **Santa Cruz Taken.** It is the capital of the District of Laguna, and occupies the same strategic position on the eastern coast of Luzon that Manila does on the western. It is therefore a very important point, and its capture gives us great advantages.

In spite of the success which is following their efforts, reports from the Philippines state that our soldiers are not satisfied. Some of the volunteers complained that they had not enlisted to fight colored people, and others stated they had only enlisted until the close of the war, and that the war ended with the signing of the peace treaty with Spain.

It does not seem possible to spare any troops at this juncture, and there is a very general impression that large reinforcements will have to be sent out before the war can be brought to a successful close.

* *

The manner in which the twenty million dollars purchase money for the Philippines should be paid to

The Twenty Million Dollars for Spain. Spain was discussed at a recent Cabinet meeting, and the method which met with general approval was that the money should be paid in New York to some person chosen by Spain to receive payment, and that the

amount should be handed over in gold coin of the United States. The difference between the value of the money in Spain and its value in the United States will be considerable, and our government does not think we should be called upon to pay this difference. To land such a large amount in Madrid would involve the loss of considerable interest and heavy expense for ocean and inland carriage and insurance.

Spain shows signs of recovering from the severe strain of the war. Money is plentiful in Madrid, and business appears to be flourishing there.

There is said to be no alarm felt in the Spanish capital in regard to the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo. Premier Silvela says that they are being well treated, and that the Filipinos are only holding them in the hope of obtaining a large ransom.

As soon as the twenty million dollars are paid, the Spanish government will demand of us the return of Spanish prisoners, according to terms of the protocol.

It is probable that when this demand is made, we will answer by demanding an explanation of the surrender of Iloilo, when it was known that an American force was on its way to occupy it. There is no doubt that this act greatly encouraged the rebels, and in a measure led to their subsequent defiance of us.

* *

The long-threatened Carlist rising is said to be imminent. The northern Spanish provinces are overrun with rebels, and extensive military preparations have been made to check any outbreak.

The Carlists
Again.

Sefior Silvela, the Premier, announced that he is not in the least alarmed over the rumors, and has everything well in hand. He is especially hopeful for the future on account of the rumor which is now current that when the Cortes reassembles it will not censure the Queen Regent for signing the treaty, but will accept the situation without complaint.

The ex-Premier, Sefior Sagasta, stated that he only endeavored to obtain the consent of the Cortes in order that he might shield the Queen Regent from the attacks which the Carlists and republicans would surely have made on her if she alone had been forced to assume the responsibility.

If this storm blows over, it is possible that Spain may enter upon a period of peace and prosperity which will in time wipe out sedition and Carlism forever.

* * *

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the cruiser *Raleigh*, which has left the Bermudas and will soon enter ^{Welcome to the U.S.} New York harbor on her home Cruiser "Raleigh." voyage from Manila.

The *Raleigh* was one of the vessels which took part in Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, and will be the first vessel to return. The officials of New York City felt that something should be done to show the gallant fellows aboard how deeply their countrymen appreciate the work accomplished.

The plan for the reception is that the Mayor and members of the Special Committee shall meet the cruiser in the Lower Bay, and, accompanied by craft

of all kinds, shall escort her up the North River as far as Grant's Tomb, where a salute will be fired. She will then go back to Thirty-fourth Street, where she will anchor and receive visitors. A banquet will be given in the evening to her commander, Captain Coghlan, and other suitable entertainment is to be provided for the crew.

It is gratifying to know that the *Raleigh* was accorded a hearty welcome at every port where she touched on her voyage home. At Singapore, Bombay, Aden, and Alexandria dinners and fêtes were given in honor of officers and crew. At Alexandria especially the enthusiasm was immense. The tars of the British fleet shouted until they became hoarse, in their endeavor to honor their American friends.

Mrs. Alfred Haywood, of Raleigh, who christened the cruiser, had a dozen beautiful silver punch cups made, which will be presented to the *Raleigh's* officers on her arrival in New York.



The President has selected names for the twelve new ships which we are to build.

The three battle ships are to be called *Pennsylvania*, *New Jersey*, and *Ships Named Georgia*. The three armored cruisers will be named *West Virginia*, *Nebraska*, and *California*. The six cruisers will be called *Denver*, *Des Moines*, *Chattanooga*, *Galveston*, *Tacoma*, and *Cleveland*.

Peace with Spain was formally declared in a proclamation issued by President William McKinley on Tuesday, April 11.

Peace with Spain Formally Declared. In the afternoon of that day M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, acting on behalf of Spain, handed to the President the Spanish draft of the treaty which was arranged by our Commissioners in Paris in December last. The Spanish draft bore the signature of the Queen Regent of Spain. As soon as this document had been received by him, the President handed M. Cambon the American draft of the treaty, to which was affixed the signature of William McKinley.

Before the exchange of the treaty occurred, copies of the protocol were read to the assembled officials, and signed and sealed by M. Cambon on behalf of Spain, and Secretary of State Colonel John Hay for the United States. No formal speeches were made over the exchange of the treaties. The President merely remarked to M. Cambon, "Mr. Ambassador, I shall now issue a proclamation of peace." The Frenchman replied, "I thank you, Mr. President."

You would probably like to read the important document for yourselves, and we therefore take pleasure in printing it. It will be valuable for reference:

"PROCLAMATION OF PEACE."

"Whereas a treaty of peace between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by the respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, the original of which convention

being in the English and Spanish languages is word for word as follows. [Here follows the text of the treaty.]

"And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith in the United States and the citizens thereof.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State."



A cablegram from Auckland brought grave news from Samoa. It appears that on April 1 eight hundred of Mataafa's men trapped one

Further Trouble in hundred British and American sailors in an ambush. A terrific fight ensued. The Samoans endeavored to overwhelm the white men by force of numbers, and the sailors determinedly fought their way back to the beach to receive assistance from the warships.

In the fight two officers from the *Philadelphia*, one from the British ship *Tauranga*, and four marines were killed. When the bodies were recovered it was found the Samoans had cut off the officers' heads and borne them away in triumph. Priests from the

French mission recovered the heads and bodies and brought them to Apia.

The serious part of this unfortunate affair is that it occurred on a plantation managed by a German, who is accused of having urged on the rebels. Information to this effect having been lodged with the authorities, the commander of the British ship *Tauranga* ordered the arrest of the German, and he was confined on board the British vessel.

Here lies the dangerous feature of the whole affair. The consuls claim the right to try the subjects of their respective countries for any offenses committed, and the German Consul, Herr Rose, will probably demand the surrender of the accused man. The Americans and British are so enraged over the loss of their friends that they will not be likely to let him go unless they are sure he will be duly punished. This may involve the home governments in dangerous disputes, which may result in war.

The affair is deeply regretted in the diplomatic circles of the three countries interested, and though none of the officials will offer a direct opinion, all maintain that the occurrence is much to be deplored, happening as it did at a moment when a friendly settlement of Samoan affairs was about to be reached.

But a few days before this unfortunate fight the British and Americans, acting together, declared that the decisions of Chief Justice Chambers must be enforced; they therefore proclaimed Malietoa Tanus king of Samoa, and duly crowned him. He was then marched through Apia, in a procession headed by the

band from the *Philadelphia*, and escorted by a guard of honor from the British and American warships.

The Germans took no part in the ceremony. They did not offer any serious protest when their candidate, Mataafa, was driven into the bush, nor when the friends of Malietoa were brought back from the exile into which Mataafa had driven them.

It was hoped that the government of Malietoa would be maintained until the International Commission had been able to thoroughly sift the troubles and adjust them.

The German press expressed great indignation at the conduct of Admiral Kautz, but the government was disposed to regard the affair with leniency, and all might have been happily settled had not this fresh outbreak occurred.

* * *

In the midst of all these troublous rumors, the hour for the assembling of the Czar's Peace Conference draws near.

The Peace Conference. On April 5 formal invitations to attend the meeting at The Hague were issued to the parties interested. The countries invited are Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

The head of the British delegation will be Sir Julian Pauncefote. The United States delegation will include Mr. Andrew D. White, our Ambassador in Berlin; Mr. Stanford Newell, our Minister in the

Netherlands; President Seth Low, of Columbia University; Captain William Crozier, of the United States Ordnance Department; and Captain A. T. Mahan, who is considered to be one of the foremost naval authorities in the world. Mr. Frederick Holls, a New York lawyer, will be the Secretary of our delegation.

The general feeling as to the results of the conference is that it will have no direct effect, but that indirectly it may turn the thoughts of the diplomatic world towards arbitration and encourage the settling of any troubles that may arise, by such peaceable means, rather than by the resort to arms.

Although the Czar is believed to be sincere in his desire for peace, there is a suspicion that his ministers are not so. Russia is preparing for war at the time that she is urging peace; but this may be only a precautionary measure.

It is announced that the Dutch anarchists have arranged to hold an international convention at The Hague during the sittings of the Peace Conference. They maintain that their object is to pass resolutions approving of general disarmament and the abolition of standing armies.

* * *

The bill to prevent the laying of four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue was passed by both houses of

The Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, Bill Passed. the Legislature in Albany on Friday, April 7. The vote was unanimous in both houses, and there was no debate.

The people of New York are naturally jubilant

over this triumph, which they feel was due in a great measure to the efforts of the Governor, who, at the critical moment, took a hand in the affair, and so shaped the bill before the Legislature that it would prove acceptable to both houses.



The work of the court called to inquire into the condition of the beef supplied to our troops is likely to be finished at a very early date.

The Army Beef Inquiry. The members of the court expect to close the investigation by April 15.

The results of the inquiry are as yet uncertain. A request was made by the representative of Major-General Miles that additional witnesses should be called to testify concerning the poor condition of the beef. This was refused. The Committee declared that sufficient testimony had already been given.

It is true that numbers of men stated on their oath that the beef was nauseating in appearance, that it was not nourishing, that many of the men could not eat it, and that some of those whose hunger overcame their daintiness were unable to digest the food.

It has been shown that men were made ill by eating the beef, whether canned or refrigerated, and enough evidence has been brought out to show that it was entirely unfit for army rations.

Major-General Miles, whose report led to the inquiry, expressed himself as unable to understand why his complaints were met in such a hostile spirit. In his opinion it was a gross wrong to attempt to feed the troops on unwholesome food, and he con-

sidered it his duty as Commanding General of the Army to expose the wrong.

General Shafter was called as a witness, and testified that he ate the canned roast beef, and that it was not unfit for food. He also declared that the refrigerated beef was good, and said that it was quite out of the question to take beef on the hoof to Cuba. Had the war been in our own country, he thought it would have been an easy matter, and the proper thing to do, but that the idea of taking live beef to Cuba was, in his opinion, preposterous.

Dr. R. L. Huidekoper, who was summoned by the court as a witness as to the fitness of the meat supplied, rather upset matters by saying that good canned beef would have been an excellent ration for the troops, but the trouble was that the beef supplied was not good. He asserted it was of varying quality, but that none of it was what he would have termed first-class.

In regard to the statement that the beef had been chemically treated, Dr. Huidekoper, who was chief surgeon at Chickamauga, and at Ponce, said he did not pay much attention to the subject, because he had known for fifteen years that chemicals are used in preserving beef. The doctor at one time took a special course in meat inspection abroad, and holds a certificate from the French government. He is therefore perfectly familiar with the processes used, and testified that the chemicals employed were absolutely those which various analytical chemists claimed to have found in the beef.

Assemblyman Robert Mazet has given out a statement in reference to the work of his Committee.

The Mazet Inquiry. He said he is very much gratified with the way in which the proceedings have opened, and that the information already obtained has convinced all the members of the necessity for the work.

Surprising revelations are expected concerning the operations of the political leaders in the city. It is asserted that there is no end to the dark and devious ways in which Tammany officials forced private persons to employ its henchmen.

A very favorite plan has been to send word to the owners of office buildings and apartments that a certain man must be employed as janitor or watchman. If the proprietor objected and said he preferred to choose his own employees, a notice was served on him that there was something faulty in the construction of his building, and he was put to infinite expense if he did not give in and accept the person suggested by Tammany.

The Committee declared that it had information laid before it which absolutely verified the accuracy of these statements. If this is so, there is truly a crying need for the investigation.



The State Department officials have been watching affairs in Jamaica with a great deal of interest, for it

The Crisis in Jamaica. is stated on excellent authority that the United States would be very glad to trade her Philippine pos-

sessions for the British West Indies. During the last few days matters in Jamaica assumed such a serious aspect that it seemed as if something radical would have to be done.

The Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, persisted in trying to force the objectionable tariff bill through the council, but the representatives absolutely refused to give their consent. As the government had not a sufficient number of votes to carry the measure over the heads of the people, the Governor availed himself of his privilege to increase the privy council when necessary. He therefore added sufficient members to give the government a majority, and forced the bill on the people without their consent.

The representatives then entered a unanimous protest, and for a short while it was feared that an outbreak would occur, and that the people would demand annexation to the United States.

The representatives, however, contented themselves with passing a vote of censure on the officers of the government, and adopting a resolution demanding their removal. The demand included a request for the removal of the Governor.

Mass meetings were held throughout the parishes into which the island is divided, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Governor were burned in effigy.

Mr. Chamberlain, when interviewed in London on the subject, said he did not regard the demand for annexation seriously. He thought the Jamaicans were only using it as a threat to compel the home government to forbid the importation of bounty-fed

sugar, thereby increasing the value of the West Indian sugars.

In spite of these remarks, it would seem as if England had been a little uneasy in regard to the attitude of the Jamaicans, for the Governor, who had been carrying things with a high hand, suddenly became most friendly and conciliatory. He withdrew the additional officers whom he had appointed, restored the affairs of the colony to the condition in which they were before the quarrel, and asked the representatives to let bygones be bygones and help him in the work of solving the difficulties which threaten the prosperity of their part of the British West Indies.

Jamaica has always been considered a most loyal colony, and again proved her loyalty by immediately accepting the Governor's olive branch. The vote of censure was withdrawn, and the request for Governor Hemming's removal was recalled. The crisis seems, therefore, to have passed.

The Travel Papers, which appear weekly in **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD**, under the title "Where the Caribbean Breaks," deal exclusively with Jamaica, and give a just estimate of the advantages and disadvantages which would attach to our ownership of that island in case it should come to us in exchange.



England has just secured fresh territory in the Pacific Ocean by an arrangement made with King George II,

England and the Tonga Islands. the ruler of the Tonga (tong-ga) Islands. This group, which is also known by the name of the Friendly

Islands, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Tasman was a Dutch navigator who was sent out by Van Diemen, governor of the Dutch East Indies, to explore Australia. During the voyage in which he discovered the Friendly Islands he also found Tasmania, which he christened Van Diemen's Land, but it was afterwards named after its discoverer. In this famous voyage Tasman also found New Zealand.

The Friendly Islands received their attractive name from Captain James Cook, the navigator, in return for his kind reception by the natives. There are about one hundred and fifty islands in the group. The group lies south of the Samoan group, which is some three hundred and fifty miles away.

Tonga is a quiet, prosperous little kingdom, which, unfortunately for itself, owns one of the largest harbors in the Pacific Ocean. We say unfortunately, for this fact has turned the jealous eyes of Europe on the group. Germany and Great Britain, two of the most powerful kingdoms, desire supremacy there.

There are friendly treaties in existence between Tonga and Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. A brisk trade is carried on between the British Colonies and the group.

The circumstances under which Great Britain made the present arrangement with the Friendly Islands will be described in next issue. The demands made by the German Vice-Consul from Samoa will also be explained. The developments in the Pacific will be watched with keen interest.

 EASY SCIENCE

Have you a microscope? Is it more ornamental than useful? When you have finished with the mounted slides that come with the set, look **Wonders Shown by a Microscope.** about you for some everyday bits of Nature's handiwork, place them under your glass—and presto! you are in the real Fairy-land.

Cut off a piece of laurel leaf—up and down. Along the top you will see a layer of varnish; below this are the cells of the leaf, and to the left or right will be the cut end of a vein. The petal of a geranium is a gorgeous Turkish rug in a pattern of pink, white, and black. You will never again be satisfied with carpets after looking at one of these petals. In the center of each cell are lines running out from a light spot. They will remind you of mountains on the map. The cells on a snapdragon petal zigzag in a bewildering way. Pollen grains are enchanting to behold. Take some from the snowdrop, wallflower, violet, apple-blossom, field-lily, tulip, crocus, and hollyhock.



Seeds of the dandelion and red valerian are tiny parachutes for the wind to waft here and there. They look like vases of feathers, the vase **What Seeds Look Like.** being handsomely ribbed. Sharp spikes fringe the upper end of the dandelion seed and serve to anchor it firmly to the

ground when it alights. The seed of the snapdragon looks like Saturn with his ring, or a marble placed on a silver dollar. The muskmallow is warmly protected by a fur coat, and the mullein seed is a little fisherman with his net.

The green froth of rain water is squirming with little bodies that frisk about and seem like animals. Red mildew on damp walls and green slime on wet stones are interesting, too. Next summer watch for a tiny green speck that floats slowly through pools of water. It is a water-plant—one of the *Algae*. Under the glass it is a ball covered with green dots, each furnished with a pair of hairs. It is these hairs that “keep the ball a-rolling.” Within the ball are smaller balls—children we may say, although the growth is vegetable—and within these, again, are other balls—grandchildren—which break away from their mothers when the mothers break away from the grandmother. The red dust of wheat, the mould on bramble leaves, rose leaves, corn, grapes—all will come out beautifully under your “glass eye.”



Some people think the house-fly smells through hollow places on his “feelers.” See if you can find the “ears.” Notice the difference in **Numerous Eyes**. the feeler-joints of crickets, grass-hoppers, beetles, and cockchaffers. The antennæ of the tortoise-shell butterfly look like walking-sticks, while those of the ermine-moth are exquisite feathers. Be sure to mount the antennæ in Canada balsam, otherwise the light cannot strike through. You will

not wonder why it is so hard to catch a fly after you have peeped at one of his eyes—which is really 4,000 eyes in one! But the dragon-fly has 12,000, and one of the beetles more than 25,000 eyes! Wouldn't you like to read at the same time your GREAT ROUND WORLD and all the signs on both sides of the street? Butterflies, moths, and spiders also manage to see a good deal of life.

A little green creature known as the green-blight, or ant-cow, takes possession of a juicy leaf and brings joy to the ants, who milk the "cattle" for a sweet juice they secrete. Capture some of them for your glass. The head of the ground beetle has jaws, tongue, and teeth complete, and the tongue of the hive bee is covered with hair. Can you guess why? Daddy-Long-Legs is noted for his long head, and the Atalanta butterfly has a coiled tongue. The hind legs of a caterpillar are covered with strong hooks, and the legs of the long-legged spider look like antennæ. The ant-cow has double claws on its legs, and the ant's leg is two-clawed and padded that she may walk on slippery places.

* * *

When the fly grows old in the Autumn, you will notice how slowly he walks. The poor, infirm fellow finds it hard to raise his foot-hairs, Feeble Flies, and which are sticky at the end. When Other Subjects. you become experienced in mounting, make a point of securing the forefoot of the water-beetle.

The wings of beetles, bees, house-flies, midges; the scales of butterflies, moths, and fish; the eggs of the

above; the sting of the wasp and hornet; one of your own hairs; a bit of wool, the hair of the deer (if you are near a Zoo), bat, mole, rabbit, horse, caterpillar, humble-bee; linen, cotton, and silk fibre; a piece of a frog's skin; a piece of bone or finger nail; a drop of blood, water, or vinegar; a morsel of sponge or rank cheese; and when you know how to arrange them, the foot of a living frog, or the tail of a living tadpole;—but here is enough to keep you busy for a while, providing you have a good glass.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

SIXTH TRAVEL PAPER.

PIMENTO TIME—FALMOUTH COURT HOUSE—LOGWOOD AND ROOTS.

It is an anxious time for the owners of pimento walks, from the beginning of blossoming season until the appearance of the young berries. If heavy rains or high winds destroy the tiny blossoms, there cannot be a profitable crop. On the crop whole families depend for support. The berries are gathered from October to January.

 The peasants are obliged to gather the spice at the proper season. They are well aware that the successful bearing of the tree depends upon its being regularly "limbed."

Pimento berries are not "hand picked," but the small limbs are broken from the trees by boys and girls. Then women, holding the branches in their left

hands, pull them quickly through their right hands. By this means the berries are detached. They are then spread over large mason-work beds (barbacues) and exposed to the intense heat of the sun.

Large pimento walks have two dozen barbacues and turn out a couple of thousand bags of spice per season.

When rain threatens to soak the exposed spice, tarpaulins (oiled cloths) are spread over it, and the rain runs off in gutters at the sides. The more modern barbacues are so arranged that, when rains descend, all the spice may be quickly shoveled into safe "dungeons" where rain cannot enter. It does not take many hours for the spice to get its initial curing. After it has changed from bright green to dark brown it is carried to the pimento room, where it is shoveled about occasionally. It gradually grows browner, then darker, and is ready for fanning when it emits an aromatic odor, is very dark, and the little kernels rattle in their skins.

The laborers thoroughly enjoy "breaking" pimento and curing it. They have an easy time and are paid by "task" (so much per regulation barrel) instead of by the day. After curing, the spice is fanned.

Formerly English fanning machinery was used, but of late this has given place to American hand and foot-worked fanners and blowers. The freighting of the crop is a large factor in the freight business of Jamaica, and rival steamship companies compete



keenly for their share. A short crop often means a bad year's business for the steamers.

It is not widely known that pimento is a fine preservative against moths. It is claimed that clothing and furs may be kept uninjured for years if packed in this spice.

The town of Falmouth is known to liquor dealers and drinkers by the fine quality of rum it exports. There are seven estates which make a peculiar rum that goes to Germany. The secret of its manipulation is known to few. Fathers impart it to their sons, and in this way it remains in the families which own the estates. "Falmouth rum" has thus become a trade mark. The article commands higher prices than any other on the Island.

There is a fine Court House, in which rich hangings and valuable paintings are shown. There are also

magnificent candelabra and rich furniture. When balls are given, one beholds a gorgeous sight. The striking uniforms of officers, the rich dresses of attractive women, the rare hospitality of the entertainers, and the delightful music of the band impress on-lookers

with the idea that after all there are worse things than life in Jamaica. These red letter days do not come often enough for the younger element. They enjoy dancing in September, despite the heat.



Unfortunately, since the decadence of the sugar trade there, commerce in Falmouth has fallen off greatly. The wharves seem deserted. There is far less business activity than there was half a century ago. As an offset to this, the logwood trade is on the increase. Originally of small dimensions, it has grown to be very large.

There are two kinds of logwood; "straight wood" and "roots." The straight wood comes from the trunk and limbs. Labor is comparatively cheap and the expense of felling a tree is light. After the tree has been felled, the bark is stripped from it by "chippers." The tree is then cut into proper lengths and sent to the yards or wharves for exporting.

For many years roots were regarded as absolutely valueless. They remained in the ground, and attracted no attention. One day chemists discovered that roots contained far more of the active dye principle than straight wood. Some buyers, who were in the secret, quietly bought all the available stumppage and in a short time realized fortunes.

It seems amazing that no stump extractors are used, nor is a circular saw to be seen. If these modern improvements were utilized, there would not only be an immense saving in labor, but great economy through doing away with the clumsy process of chipping and cutting by manual labor. The day must dawn when dyewood extracts will be made in Jamaica, as well as in Chester, Philadelphia, Providence, and New York.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)

Picturing the Heavens.

A NEW and improved form of photographic telescope is under consideration at the Harvard Observatory, and it is hoped may eventually materialize, owing to the efforts Professor Edward C. Pickering is making in its behalf. This telescope will make images of the moon more than a foot in diameter, and even if printed without enlargement, will probably surpass the finest photographs ever taken. It is also possible that great results may be obtained with regard to the surface markings on the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and a solution of the problem of the so-called canals of Mars. It will be specially useful in photographing the sun, and showing, under favorable atmospheric conditions, finer details on the surface of the sun than have yet been photographed.

Preparations must soon be made for observing the total eclipse of the sun, on May 28, 1900. This fact is of special interest, since the eclipse will be visible in this country, the pathway of shadow crossing New Orleans, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia (Norfolk), and leaving Virginia, it will sweep over the Atlantic Ocean, and southeasterly across Portugal, Spain, and northern Africa. Imagine the inestimable value of the photographic telescope at such a time, probably revealing new wonders concerning the corona, or crown of glory that surrounds the sun, and is only visible during the few precious moments of a total eclipse of the sun.

The utility of picturing the heavens has already been proved by the wonderful photographs that have

been taken with the Bruce photographic telescope mounted in Arequipa, Peru, in a climate unsurpassed, so far as is now known, for astronomical work. (The telescope was the generous gift of Miss Catherine W. Bruce, of New York city, who gave \$50,000 to Harvard College Observatory to defray the expenses necessary for its construction.) Charts have been made of a large part of the sky. They show such faint stars that four hundred thousand appear upon a single plate. A group of forty nebulae (star cloudlets) hitherto unknown have been found in another part of the sky, and by its aid many new stars have been found in the large Magellanic cloud, better known as one of the Cape Clouds to navigators in the southern seas.

The most important work of the Bruce telescope, however, is that every year hundreds of photographs are taken and sent to the great storehouse at Cambridge. Besides the immediate discoveries made from these plates, they doubtless carry with them many secrets as yet unrevealed and many images of objects of the greatest interest yet to be discovered. A striking example of this kind is found in the recent discovery of the planet Eros, which, next to the moon, is sometimes our nearest neighbor in the heavens. It was only discovered last August by M. Witt at the Urania Observatory, Berlin, but calculation proved that the planet must have been near the earth in 1894, and on examination of photographic plates taken during that year the planet's image was found upon no less than twenty plates, while six images were also obtained in 1896.

From this Week's Letters.

Our Mexican girls (Albuquerque, N. Mex.) are coming to understand many things that might never be clear to them were it not for your bright, concise way of giving information on questions of the day and present times.

Mrs. * * *, Pottsville, Pa., wrote:

Inclosed please find post office order for renewal subscription for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD for my son, Meredith, his subscription having expired with the last number. Many thanks for the number of July 21 you so kindly sent me. The paper has improved wonderfully under the new management.

Most cordially, * * *

Miss * * * (Preparatory and Primary School), Colorado Springs, Colo., wrote:

DEAR EDITOR: I have taken THE GREAT ROUND WORLD almost since its first issue. I renewed my subscription last fall, but I was really sorry I had done so, for the paper had deteriorated. I see a vast difference in it now, and I am sure I speak for a large number of readers when I say it has increased in value at least one hundred per cent. I have a school of sixty pupils, and there is no time during the day that is so thoroughly enjoyed as the ten minutes devoted to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. I will do all that I can to increase its circulation from an educational standpoint. Will you kindly tell me if I can have the back numbers bound, also if I can replace numbers lost? With best wishes for the future of the little paper,

I am, sincerely yours, * * *

Rev. * * *, Pastor, Jamestown, N. Dak., wrote:

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD received this A. M. contained an extra which pleased me very much. (If you can afford to give extras, why of course we shall accept them.) I refer to supplement to The History of the World. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is the only paper received by me that is read THROUGH. I have nothing but good words to say for it—and what's more, I will say them.



THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 17.

APRIL 27, 1899.

Whole No. 129

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

The building of the Trans-Siberian Railway, referred to under Easy Science in this issue, has aroused the attention of strategists, engineers, and the traveling public in many parts of the world. Its comple-

tion will effect many changes and will have a direct bearing on European and Eastern politics.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has for months tried to secure reliable views of portions of the road which this great system will include. It has been fortunate in receiving several. One appears on page 567. The others will be reproduced in coming issues. In order that the reader may appreciate the vast territory this road covers, a map is shown on page 561 which deserves careful study. Enterprises of this sort do far more for a country than the maintenance of great standing armies and vast navies.

It is to be hoped that the results of the Peace Conference at The Hague next month will be shown in an agreement on the part of the countries represented to reduce, in proper proportion, the strength of their armies and navies.

It will then follow as an inevitable sequence that less time and money will be devoted to military and naval preparations.

The plan proposed is perfectly feasible, and arbitration is equal to any strain when the parties thereto are sincere in their desire to maintain unbroken peace.



It has been very pleasant to receive hundreds of letters with remittances from old subscribers. The kind words they contained are valued fully as much as the funds which accompanied them.

The mailing list has been corrected. If your copies are not properly addressed, or if they do not arrive in reasonable time, please send word. It takes ten days to make a change in address on the mailing list.



It appears that the people of Tonga are not only well pleased that England should have assumed a proprietary interest in their little domain, but that they in fact solicited The Truth About Tonga. the protection of Great Britain.

The history of this affair is somewhat interesting. About four months ago the German Vice-Consul at Samoa made a trip to Tonga and demanded a sum of money that in American coin amounted to \$100,000, for debts contracted by certain Tongans with German traders.

According to latest statistics the entire income of the kingdom of Tonga is only \$127,000 a year. You can therefore imagine the panic that overtook the financiers of Tonga when the enormous demand for \$100,000 was made on their treasury.

For the practical and excellent reason that they did not have the money, they declined to pay the German Vice-Consul's demand, and clinched their refusal by saying the claim anyhow was not a just one, as many of the debts were twenty years old, and for these the Tongan government declined to be responsible.

When the German Vice-Consul found he could not get any money from the people, he threatened to send a German man-of-war to seize Vou-vou (voo-voo), the large harbor owned by Tonga.

The idea of incurring the anger of Germany alarmed King George II of Tonga, and he thought the best thing he could do would be to put himself

under the protection of a nation that was fully as powerful. He therefore sent a messenger to Australia to inform the British of the danger that was hanging over him. The authorities at once concluded that the whole affair was being agitated merely for the sake of furnishing Germany with a pretext for the seizure of territory, and remembering the proverb—"First come, first served"—promptly sent representatives by a man-of-war from Sydney, N. S. W., to make a deal with King George II of Tonga.

By means of the arrangement concluded between England and the king, Great Britain succeeded in buying the monarch's interests for the sum of \$125,000. The sovereignty of the islands has been transferred to England, and King George has become a satrap of the English Crown; that is to say, he will govern the islands under the guidance of Great Britain.

England guarantees on her part to maintain peace and order in the group, and to protect the rights of foreigners there. She has also taken upon herself the liabilities of the government.

When, therefore, the German ship arrives at Tonga to collect the alleged debts, she will find a responsible government established, willing to settle all just claims, but strong enough to resist any attempt to collect monies which the Tongans do not owe.

In the British House of Commons, the government was asked whether it intended to maintain the independence of the Tonga Islands, and whether any guarantee to this effect had been given to King George. The reply was that no guarantee of any

sort had been given. We may therefore suppose that there is to be no complication in Tonga like the one which has been causing so much trouble in Samoa, and that the Tonga Islands are to be absolutely dependent on the will of England.

Germany has issued a statement in which she disclaimed having any desire to acquire the Tonga Islands, or any interest in them, other than seeing that the rights of her citizens are properly protected.



Kang-Yu-Wei, the Chinaman whose reforms were the cause of the downfall of the Emperor of China, has

The Chinese Re-former Arrives in Canada. arrived in Canada on his way to London. He was formerly Chief Commissioner of China, and second member of the Board of Works, but

he is now fleeing from the vengeance of the Dowager-Empress.

The fact that this man, who has devoted the best years of his life to the interests of his fellow-men, should now be in hourly fear of assassination, and afraid to walk through the streets of even a foreign country without a strong escort, is a striking illustration of the terrible state of affairs in China.

Kang-Yu-Wei's one offense was that he tried to give to his countrymen the benefits of civilization, and that having obtained the attention of the Emperor, he had taught him the new and blessed doctrines.

The Dowager-Empress, who believes in dark and uncivilized methods, sought to arrest him as soon as she had succeeded in influencing the ministers against

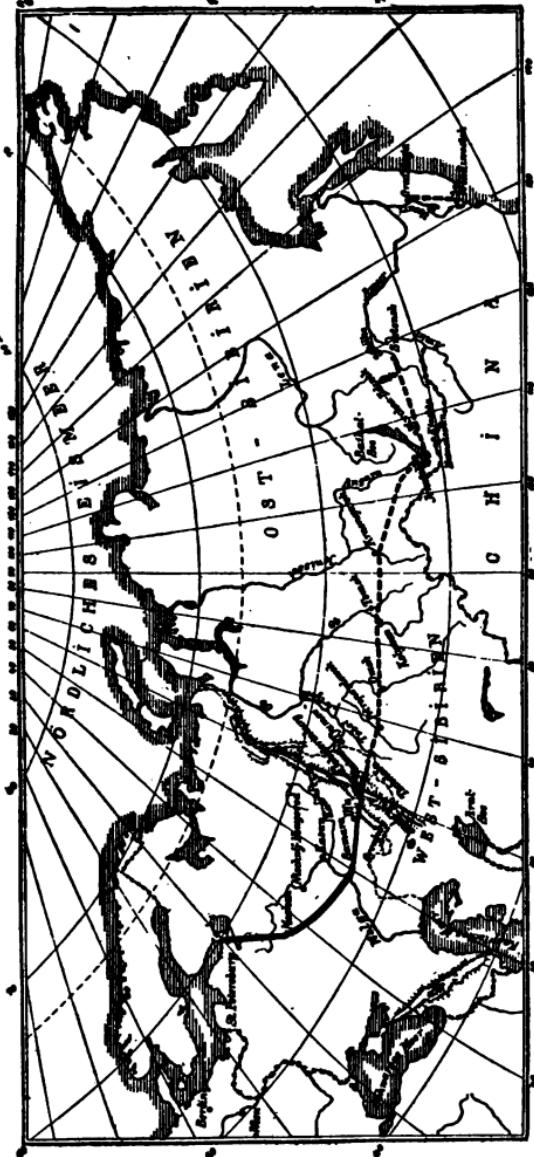
the new régime which the Emperor was trying to introduce.

Kang fled for his life, well knowing that if he was arrested he would be given short shrift, and according to the customs of China, would be beheaded at a few hours' notice without even a trial.

The old Dowager-Empress did her best to secure him. It was said that he had escaped to Hong Kong, and warships were sent after him. Messengers were despatched to every available port ordering his instant arrest.

The story told of his escape is this. When word was sent to Hong Kong to search all the incoming steamers, some Englishmen there determined, if possible, to save the Chinaman from the horrible fate in store for him. They chartered a boat to go outside the three-mile limit and watch for the steamer on which Kang-Yu-Wei was expected. When she finally appeared in sight and was hailed, it was found that the unfortunate minister was safe on board. Without a moment's delay the Englishmen hurried him from the ship into their own boat, and deposited him safely on board an English war vessel which happened to be at Hong Kong. From this refuge he was smuggled aboard a ship bound for Japan, and in this way by transfer he finally reached Canada in safety. Now even though he has not committed any crime, he is hourly expecting that the vengeance of the Dowager-Empress will overtake him, and that he will be struck down by the hand of an assassin.

Such a condition of affairs as this speaks volumes for the necessity of reforms in China.



MAP OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

(The dotted lines show the unfinished portion at the time map appeared.)

The German "Nördliches Eismeer" means Northern Sea of Ice; "Ost-Sibirien" means East Siberia; "Wladiwostok" means Vladivostok, which is the capital of Amur government in Asiatic Russia. This is the eastern terminus of the road.

The object of Kang-Yu-Wei's visit to Europe is to lay before the British Foreign Office the true state of affairs in his unhappy country, in the hope of obtaining England's assistance in restoring his master the Emperor to the throne, and thus curb the power of the Dowager-Empress.

He asserted that during the time of his ascendancy over the Emperor, he succeeded in obtaining from him a grant of money sufficient to put the Chinese navy in a condition to defy the other navies of the world. Somehow the Dowager-Empress got wind of the transaction and succeeded in getting possession of the money. Instead of applying it to the object for which it was granted she coolly appropriated it for the beautifying of her own private garden.

He said there is a large party in China which hates her and her ways, and would gladly be free from her, and that it is composed of men of culture and education, who, nevertheless, dare not act, because of the terrible punishment which will befall them if they fail to secure her overthrow.

The Chinese, as you doubtless know, do not punish the criminal alone, when an offense has been committed, but visit their displeasure on the entire family. A man, therefore, who would be willing to take risks for himself is apt to hesitate before he does anything which will cause sorrow and great trouble to innocent relatives.

Kang-Yu-Wei intends to visit the various countries of Europe, and will finally reside in London until matters have blown over in his native land.

The trouble that was feared in China on account of
the opposition of the people to the
Clash Between Chinese and British extension of British territory at Hong Kong. Hong Kong has actually taken place.
at Hong Kong.

On Sunday, April 16, a despatch was received from that district, which stated that a small force of British soldiers, which was preparing to raise the Union Jack over the newly acquired territory, had been attacked by the Chinese.

Great Britain has gradually realized the necessity of increasing her territory around Hong Kong. When she first obtained possession of this land, in 1841, she secured with it sufficient outlying country to protect herself from the attacks of enemies. Since 1841, the science of gun-making has advanced at a rapid rate, and the firing ranges of guns have been so greatly increased that it has become necessary for the safety of Hong Kong that fresh territory should be acquired on the Hinterland of the Kau-lung (kow-loon) peninsula, for the erection of forts.

In December last an agreement was signed which gave Great Britain possession of the desired territory, and, in spite of the opposition of the natives, it was announced that she would occupy her new holding on April 17.

We wrote in No. 127 of the attempts on the part of the Chinese to prevent the British occupation of this country, and of the placards that had been placed throughout all the district calling on all loyal Chinamen to rise and oust the intruders.

That the people obeyed the summons is shown by the fact that when the English made ready to raise

their flag they found themselves confronted by a body of Chinese a thousand strong, armed with rifles and having artillery with them.

The British troops advanced upon the Chinamen and soon drove them from their position, but the celestials were not to be disposed of so easily, and returned in much larger numbers. They advanced on the British camp, drew up their artillery, and fired several rounds. Happily they did not secure the proper range and their fire was ineffective. The British forces promptly charged, and drove them back several miles. The Chinese burned the villages through which they passed.

In the meanwhile Italy is reported to have occupied San Mun Bay in spite of China's refusal to grant her the desired lease, and Germany still occupies I-Chou (e-choo) as a punishment for the ill-behavior of the natives.

A despatch from Shanghai reports that the Chinese government proposes to open three more treaty ports. It is to be feared that this activity on the part of China comes too late to be of any practical value to her.



To the great disappointment of many thousands of people, the Cruiser *Raleigh* failed to arrive at

New York on Saturday, the 16th,
The Welcome to and instead of the lovely weather
the "Raleigh." which had prevailed all that day,
Sunday, the day the cruiser arrived, proved to be
wet and gloomy. In consequence of this the crowds
on the water fronts were considerably lessened, but

there were still plenty of people to assure the brave fellows aboard of the warm place they had made for themselves in the hearts of the people.

The cause of the delay in her arrival was the bursting of a gauge glass on one of the boilers; and a little incident in connection with this accident showed once more the kind of stuff the men of the *Raleigh* were made of.

When the gauge glass was blown off, the fire room immediately filled with steam, and the firemen were driven out, as they were unable to stand the scalding.

Something had to be done, and one of the coal passers volunteered to go into the fire room and shut off the steam. He was warned of the danger, but he needed no warning, for he had performed a similar service aboard the vessel the night before the battle of Manila Bay. Wrapping his head in a bag, he entered the room, which by this time was filled with steam. He crawled to the boiler, managed to reach the valve, and turned the steam off by means of a wire. The name of this brave fellow is McFaun.

The programme arranged for the welcome of this cruiser, which fired the first shot in the battle of Manila, was carried out to the letter. After the vessel had gone up the river to Grant's Tomb, and had received and returned its salute, there were feasting and merriment for officers and crew.



The elections for the new Cortes are now taking place in Spain, and the indications are that the Queen Regent's party will have a large majority in the new

parliament. This is a very encouraging sign, and seems to indicate that the troubles of **The Elections in Spain.** the unfortunate Queen Regent are about over, and that the country is ready to settle down peacefully under her rule.

Peace having been declared between Spain and the United States, it has become necessary to appoint a Spanish Minister to this country to take care of Spanish interests here. The Duke de Arcos has been assigned to the post. A minister will now be appointed by the United States and sent to Spain, and the usual friendly relations will be resumed.

That the Spaniards still feel very bitterly toward us was shown by an occurrence at the opera in Seville. Mme. Nevada, an American prima donna, appeared at the Opera House, and on account of her nationality was so hissed and insulted by the audience that she refused to appear again, and left the country in a state of indignation, tempered somewhat by the Queen Regent's consideration, as the latter showed the singer marked attention, after learning of the insult.

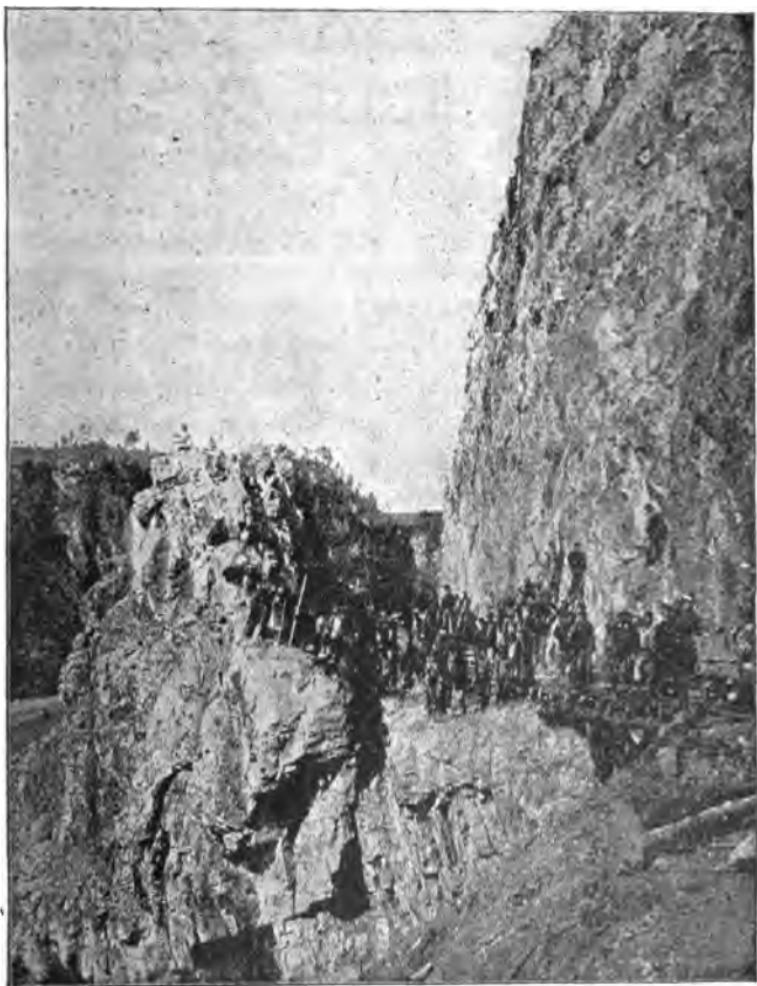


The Mazet Committee is continuing its work, and elicited many things of interest to the citizens of

New York during the past week.

The Mazet Enquiry. Having heard that Mr. Richard Croker, the so-called "Boss," was about to sail for Europe, the Committee decided to subpoena him as a witness at once. The leading feature of the week has been his examination.

Mr. Richard Croker is the acknowledged leader of



CUT ALONG THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

the Tammany faction. It was expected that his examination would cause him considerable embarrassment, but it was feared that his testimony would not throw much light on matters the Committee wished to probe.

Those who expected him to be embarrassed reckoned without their Croker. With the most perfect unconcern he testified and admitted many of the wrongs of which the Tammany party had been accused. Without any attempt at concealment he stated that when the Tammany party was in power it tried to fill every office with its own adherents. He admitted that the men thus appointed were expected to favor the interests of the party in the administration of their offices. He conceded that all good Tammanyites were supposed to contribute liberally to the funds of the association.

Having in this way assured the Committee that its worst fears in regard to corruption were well founded, he calmly stated as his opinion that this mode of procedure was quite right; that the spoils belonged to the party, and that it was only right for the party to take care of its own.

Having made these statements, he suggested that the Committee should examine Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the leader of the Republican party in New York, and hinted that it would learn from him that the affairs of the Republicans were managed in precisely the same way that Tammany did its work.

In short, he confessed to the most outrageous system of using public interests for private ends, and defended his position by asserting that there were

other men and other parties just as unscrupulous as his own.

The amazing part of the whole matter is that Mr. Croker treated it as if it were a perfectly natural state of affairs, and as if politics were invented for the sole purpose of providing the adherents of the different parties with fat offices.

The will and the welfare of the people were completely overlooked by him with a coolness that seemed incredible.

Mr. Croker may find himself in trouble before the Committee has finished its work. It was settled in Albany, when the Assembly appointed this Committee to investigate the affairs of New York, that all witnesses called before the Commissioners would be bound to appear, and they would also be bound to answer any questions that might be asked them. In default of appearing or answering they would be held in contempt of court and would be punished accordingly.

During last week Mr. Richard Croker, and Mr. John Carroll, who is regarded as his deputy, incurred the displeasure of the Committee by refusing to answer questions that were put to them in regard to their income and means of obtaining a living. The Committee decided to take no action for the present, but will probably have both persons declared in contempt before the end of the session. This examination caused honest citizens to blush for their fair city.



Governor Roosevelt has determined to take action in regard to the conduct of Elmira Reformatory. Five

years ago there were so many complaints against the brutal treatment of prisoners confined there that an investigation was ordered. Although **Various State Affairs.** there appeared to be proof of the truth of these accusations, Superintendent Brockway was not removed from office, but continued to rule the unfortunates committed to his charge.

A fresh batch of complaints and sworn statements of the cruelties practiced in the institution were placed in the Governor's hands. He thereupon determined to remove certain members of the Board of Managers who upheld Mr. Brockway during all his term of office, and to replace them with other, less partial men, who will keep a close watch on the management of the Reformatory, and if the alleged abuses really exist, will expose them without mercy.



The Mayor has signed the bill preventing the four tracks from being used on Amsterdam Avenue, and April 19 the Governor's signature was attached and the bill became a law.



The attack on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad has been renewed. You may remember it was stated that Mr. Croker was determined to cause the "L" Road trouble because the directors had refused to allow him to run pipes for conveying compressed air along the pillars which support the tracks.

Be that as it may, the President of the Board of Health again called the attention of the District At-

torney to the condition of the road, but instead of confining himself to the question of the removal of its tracks from Battery Park, insisted that the condition of the road is so bad that it is a menace to travelers, and that the Ninth Avenue division in particular is absolutely unsafe. He appealed to the District Attorney to bring the matter before the Grand Jury, and ask that the Elevated Railroad Company be indicted for maintaining a public nuisance which endangers the life and health of the people.

The effect of such a charge, if proved, would be to drive the elevated roads from our streets. The most hopeful of Tammanyites do not, however, expect such a result; they merely hope to frighten the company into obeying their wishes, for the sake of peace; if this is accomplished, the life and health of the public will probably cease to be a matter of vital interest to the persons behind the agitation.



Governor Roosevelt has also determined to have a thorough investigation of the so-called Canal Frauds, and to see whether the public funds appropriated for the development and construction of canals in this State have been properly applied or not. The matter has already been investigated by a Committee, but the point now is to find out if the evidence given before the Commission proved that fraud had been committed, and if so, to discover the guilty persons and bring them to justice. For this object the Governor has asked that funds be immediately appropriated.

Paris is once more agitated on account of the Dreyfus case. For some weeks the *Figaro*, a well-known Paris paper, has published extracts from the evidence given before the Court of Cassation at the time the case was appealed by the friends of Dreyfus in their effort to secure a new trial for him.

The government has been much disturbed by the publication of these extracts. Only eighty copies of the evidence were printed, and these were distributed among certain officers of the court, and persons who had a right to see them. Some days before the first extract appeared, a member of the Chamber of Deputies learned that one of the copies had fallen into improper hands. He gave information of this to the government. As Americans are frequently accused of being at the bottom of anything sensational in the newspaper line, it was at once given out that the paper had been secured for an American journal which intended to publish the whole evidence.

It was something of a thunderbolt when it was found that the newspaper which had done the publishing was one of the standard French papers, and the government immediately started to prosecute the *Figaro* for daring to print private papers which, it was asserted, belonged to the State.

In spite of the prosecution the paper has gone serenely on its way printing fresh evidence from day to day, and has succeeded in exposing the disgraceful measures adopted by the general staff of the army to screen its members from their wrongdoing.

It was shown that Colonel Picquart had been



AN ATTENDANT OF THE SULTAN.

warned that his whole career depended upon his upholding the honor of the army in the Zola trial, when M. Zola accused the court-martial of having condemned Dreyfus unjustly and the officers concerned of using their positions to cover their injustice.

It was also shown that the army chiefs were not willing to accept any evidence from Colonel Picquart in favor of Dreyfus.

Another Parisian paper, following the example of the *Figaro*, published other matter connected with the evidence given before the Court of Cassation. This journal, the *Éclair*, produced documents from the Italian and German attachés who were supposed to have received the information from Dreyfus. These stated that the attachés had never had any dealings with the unfortunate man, and that the document of which so much has been made, and on which Dreyfus was convicted, a paper which contained the words "that rascal D——," did not refer to Dreyfus at all, but to a civilian who was known to the attachés as Dubois, and who had no connection whatever with Dreyfus.

In spite of the fact that the most dreadful corruption has been shown to exist among the officers of the army, and that there is the strongest reason to suppose that Dreyfus is in reality the victim of one of the vilest plots ever conceived by mortal man, it is rumored in Paris that the Court of Cassation is against a revision of the case, and will refuse to grant a fresh trial, on the ground that no new evidence has been brought forward.

It was to obtain just this verdict that the effort was

made to get the case before the whole Court of Cassation instead of that section of it to which it properly belonged.

It is said that the government intends to pardon Dreyfus as soon as the decision of the Court has been rendered, and that the authorities have decided that this is the only way in which the Dreyfus case can be handled without danger to France. To an impartial outsider it would seem that this solution of the difficulty is more iniquitous than the original offense.

If Dreyfus is guilty, he ought to suffer. If, however, he is innocent, he ought to be cleared of the disgraceful accusation. To pardon a man for a crime which he has never committed is a very poor way of giving him the justice which he deserves, and seems an equally poor way of vindicating the honor of the army, and of France.

The people of Paris are rejoicing in the exposures of the *Figaro*, for they have come to desire truth at any price, rather than the tissue of falsehoods and deceptions under which they are at present obliged to rest.

It is rumored that the Parisians fear that the Dreyfus agitation will have a disastrous effect on the Exhibition of 1900, and that they are therefore anxious to have the case settled as speedily as possible, so that it may be out of the way and forgotten before the time for the festivities arrives.

It is greatly to the credit of all concerned in the recent troubles in Samoa that the sensational news of

The Samoan Dispute. April 1, in which we were told of the American and British sailors having

been trapped by natives in an ambush, made no difference in the plans prepared by the three governments for the settlement of Samoan affairs.

Germany's proposal that a High Commission should be appointed, to be composed of one special commissioner appointed by each Power, has been carried out. The members have been appointed, and the party will sail from San Francisco on April 25.

The German Commissioner is Baron Sternberg, the British Commissioner is Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Bartlett Tripp represents the United States in the same capacity.

The instructions of the Commissioners empower them to form a provisional government at Samoa, which shall be put in force for the purpose of restoring peace and order. They are to exercise supreme authority, but no act of the Commission will be legal unless it is approved by all three of the members of which the body is composed.

In case of disagreement on any vital point, they are to refer the point of difference to their respective governments and ask for advice; but no action is to be taken by one, or by two of the Commissioners, without the consent of the third. Nothing official can be done unless all three are of one mind on a point.

The Commissioners are already on their way to San Francisco to join the transport *Badger*, which is waiting at that port for them. They will have full power to recommend such modifications of the treaty

as they may think advisable, and any suggestions they may make will form the basis for conferences between the Powers when the reports of the Commissioners have been handed in.

It is said that if no other way out of the difficulty can be found, Germany is willing to consent to the partition of the islands. The main point is that all the Powers feel that the present method of government is impossible, and that any change that is made must be for the better.

Herr Rose, the German Consul-General at Apia, has received instructions from his government to join with the consuls from England and the United States in calling upon the inhabitants of Samoa to desist from hostilities until the arrival of the Commissioners, who will settle all the disputed points.

A despatch from Apia, via New Zealand, stated that Mataafa took to the hills after his last attack on the allied forces, and that he is now among his native fastnesses, quite safe from pursuit. Robert Louis Stevenson, the great English novelist, who died in Samoa, was a great friend of this chief, and his stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, formerly United States Consul at Apia, insisted that Mataafa is in fact the rightful king of Samoa, and is being very badly used at the present moment. He said that the conduct of the German Consul in upholding him was commendable, while that of the Chief Justice in refusing to let him occupy the throne was highly reprehensible.

It is hoped that the three men who have been appointed as Commissioners may be able to straighten out this very much muddled affair.

The effect of the scandals connected with the provisioning of our army during the war has made itself felt in Germany.

Germany and the Meat Bill. The Germans have been trying to

introduce a bill into their legislature which shall make the inspection of meat so rigid that it will practically exclude American meats. In particular it was suggested that all canned meats must be opened before they could be admitted as wholesome food. This latter clause was strongly objected to by the American packers, as canned meat after having been exposed to the air will not keep sweet. They felt that the action proposed was merely intended to pay the Americans back for passing the Dingley Tariff Bill, which has caused Germany considerable annoyance.

The Bill which is being discussed by the Reichstag, or German Parliament, tries to take the sting out of the blow aimed at foreign meats, by insisting that home-grown meats shall also be subjected to the most rigid inspection. One of the speakers contended that the enforcing of such a Bill would tend to improve the quality of German meat, and possibly enable the Germans to get along without importing any meat at all, which he said would be a good thing, as the American meat was quite unfit for use. He declared that the meat trade in America was entirely in the hands of speculators, and made the surprising statement that as the American packers had not hesitated to poison their own army, it was not to be supposed that they would have any scruples about laying the Germans low in the same way. These remarks were received with tremendous applause,

The Cuban Assembly having voted to disband the army, and then having dissolved, the work of examining the pay-rolls has been commenced, and the soldiers will be paid off at the earliest possible date.

The United States government has decided not to make any attempt to verify the lists, but to accept them as offered by the Cubans, and divide the three million dollars between the men who are named in the list. When the pay-roll came to be counted it was found that there were nearly ten thousand more men on it than had been estimated. The soldiers will not therefore receive the full hundred dollars each which was intended.

General Gomez has been reinstated in his old position of Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, and will so continue until the work of paying off has been accomplished.

The old general who has worked so faithfully for the independence of the island has come to the conclusion that Cuba is not yet ripe for self-government, and will use his influence with the people to urge them to seek American protection until they are strong enough to rule themselves. He is preparing a manifesto to that effect which he will spread far and wide throughout Cuba.

There is considerable satisfaction among the Cuban planters over the announcement that Secretary Alger

**Relief for Cuban
Planters.** has decided to allow them an extension of two years from May 1 for the payment of their mortgages.

The original proposition was that six years should be allowed, but General Alger considered this too long, and vetoed the plan. The present announcement has pacified them. Many men think they will be able to settle their affairs in that time, and it is hinted that extensions will be granted to those who have not prospered sufficiently to be able to do so.



A great deal of trouble is being made for the authorities in Cuba at this time by the bands of brigands which are infesting the country. **The Cuban Bandits.** A large number of these outlaws attacked the town of Cainoto on April 15, overpowered the soldiers, killed one and wounded three, and then proceeded to loot the town. They have been pillaging the plantations in the country, and have become the terror of the island.

A vigorous campaign has been planned against them under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, and it is hoped that they will soon be overpowered.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

SEVENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—DANGEROUS HARBOR—FALMOUTH PRISON—UNHAPPY LOT OF PRISONERS—SUGAR ESTATES.

A FACTORY was started in Old Harbor, on the South side, but was a failure because of gross extravagance, mismanagement, and burning of buildings which were not insured. The product of the Island fac-

tory was pronounced by chemists and European buyers superior to any they had seen. There were more orders on hand than the factory could fill.

There seems no necessity for paying enormous freights, insurance premiums, and labor on wood

and roots that contain a comparatively small amount of dye principle, when these thousands of tons could be converted into extract in the Island, and the refuse wood applied to heating boilers.



Falmouth possesses a dangerous harbor, and vessels cannot enter or depart at night, nor can they sail during the prevalence of certain winds. There is an immense sunken rock here which is a menace to shipping. It is a debatable question whether the removal of this rock will jeopardize the safety of the town or not. Old residents fear that if it is removed, there will be danger from an influx of tidal waves. Old Port Royal was swept under the sea by a tidal wave, and although this happened centuries ago, the occurrence has not been forgotten. The progressive, newer element insists that there can be no risk of submersion or trouble from this source. The government has had the harbor surveyed and received engineers' reports, which show that the expense of blasting and removing the rock would be enormous.

The public buildings of Falmouth well deserve a visit. There is a well-conducted Government Hospital here, which is a model of cleanliness. The prison is adjacent. The prisoners are well looked

after, but those physically competent are compelled to labor exceedingly hard.

They are aroused at six thirty A. M., and marched to the wash house. After hasty ablutions they proceed to the shed, where each receives a dish containing a measured quantity of prison-baked bread, or corn meal mush, varied on Sundays with a bit of mackerel or salt beef. On week days labor follows for ten hours, with an intermission of an hour at midday.

The male prisoners are compelled to hammer out cocoanut fibre from the husk, break stones, or pick oakum. The hardest work is the beating of fibre. It seems a simple thing, but one cannot help pitying the wretched prisoners, obliged to sit without shelter under the rays of the fierce tropical sun and hammer out the tough fibre until it is reduced to a pliable condition. It makes one dizzy to mark the steady rise and fall of scores of hammers. The tale of fibre is so large that strong men can only beat out their allotted portion in the time allowed.

If prisoners are refractory or lazy, their allowance of food is curtailed and they are assigned to dark cells. The use of the lash has been abolished, but in view of the increase of crime, there is a probability that this means of punishment will be revived.

Female prisoners fare the same as male except that their tasks are less severe.

There are some peculiar things noticeable in connection with imprisonments in the Island. It appears singular that a judge sentences a criminal on one count to seven years' penal servitude, and on another

count to five years, and then adds "the sentences to run concurrently." There seems little good in such actions, and prisoners consider "concurrent" sentences farcical. Except in Kingston, the capital, it is difficult to obtain impartial or ordinarily intelligent juries. A colored man is not quick to decide that a man is guilty, for he does not know how soon he may be in the prisoner's box instead of on the jury bench. There is a deduction made for good behavior. A well-behaved convict may shorten his term if so disposed.

The country lying adjacent to Falmouth is rich, and very much of the sugar made in the Island finds its way to that port, or Rio Bueno (good river), which lies a few miles east. It seems inevitable that sugar planting in Jamaica will become a thing of the past. Already the progressive people in this section recognize the handwriting on the wall. Relief for present distress can only come through establishing central factories whereby expenses will be kept low and the output will be considerably increased.

As things are now, the small estates are under much greater expense in proportion than the large. They require as many men for "bushier" (manager), overseers, sugar-boilers, bookkeepers, and laborers as do the large works. There can be but little saving to them in the salaries of the important, more expensive, members of the staff. The principal saving must be in the smaller number of ordinary laborers; but against this is the fact that the output of sugar and rum is much smaller also.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



Of the 100 units of energy in an electric current, only five or six come out as light, yet the light of a firefly is said to be 100 per cent light. **Light Without Heat.** Then that little creature we hold in our hands of a summer night without singeing a finger tip holds the secret which learned scientists would give a great deal to know, namely, how to produce light without heat. One scientist has invented a lamp in which there is next to no heat at all, and no electric connection. The flame is bluish, and though, as the inventor declares, it is the nearest approach to a firefly, it would seem to ordinary people far inferior to Mr. Moore's brilliant white vacuum tube light.



One of the great events of the twentieth century will be the cutting of a ship-canal from the Baltic to the

A Canal 994 Miles Long. Black Sea. It will be 994 miles long, and its least depth will be 28

feet. Fifteen ports will lie along the route. The cost will be \$100,000,000, or \$20,000,000 less than would be required for the Nicaragua Canal, and it will take five years to complete. Russia wants this great artery first of all to help her ironclads out of trouble when the Bosphorus and Dardanelles are closed in time of war. Vessels would find it very convenient to pass from one sea to the other in six days. The waterway will be of immense benefit to

Russian trade, bringing traffic to what have always been inland towns. How surprised the peasants will be some morning to see 300-foot vessels anchored near their doors! It is interesting to know that only about 125 miles of the Canal will be made to order, as the rivers Düna, Beresina, and Dnieper will form part of the course. The clay soil will not be difficult to cut, and only two locks will be needed. On the other hand, there are marshy forests in the upper Dnieper, and 200 miles from its mouth are nine rapids falling 107 feet in 40 miles. One town is 161 feet above the sea level; another 50 miles to the south is only 49 feet above.



Another great Russian undertaking of which you have heard is the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is

The Trans-Siberian Railway. not finished, but will be before long. It will reach from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 4,200 miles. It will be the shortest route from Europe to the East. It now takes 25 days to go from London to Hong Kong by way of the Suez Canal, and 33 days via the Canadian Pacific Railway. The new railroad will bring down the journey to 20 days. One will be able to go from Paris to Peking in 16 instead of 34 days. The rates will be less than a third cheaper than by other routes; mail will be carried more quickly, merchants will be helped; and it looks as if in coming years some now famous centers of trade will be centers no more, cities at present unknown taking their places. In case Russia goes to

war again, it will be well-nigh impossible to steal a march on her army, the greatest in the world, or catch her navy a-napping, for she can be everywhere at once with the aid of her mammoth railway and canal.



The largest tree in the world, says Mr. Scharf, a recent writer, grows near the foot of Mount Etna,

Sicily. It is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," because

Trees.

it once served as an umbrella for a Spanish queen and her courtiers. Its trunk is 204 feet in circumference; if you should run around it 25 times, you would cover a mile. A Mexican tree little more than half as large around is thought to be over 5,000 years old—which would mean that its baby-hood was passed in the days when Noah was building the ark. The fruit of a tree in Ceylon is baked for bread; milk oozes out of a South American tree; and, strangest of all, the olive-like fruit of an African tree produces butter that a famous traveler says is better than the kind to which we are accustomed. The berries of the soap-tree make suds so quickly that if a Chinaman wants to shave, all he has to do is to go to his garden, pick a berry, and rub it on his face. We are waiting to hear of a tree laden with razors that shave one nicely when the wind stirs the branches. If it is true that from other tropical trees are made candles, vinegar, sugar, and flour, we had better move to a place where there will be no grocery bills for evermore.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 18.

MAY 4, 1899.

Whole No. 130

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

If papers are to be re-forwarded (from one post office to another), under a recent postal law, subscribers must pay postage *in advance* at the office to which "The Little Newspaper" was sent. If this is not

done, the paper will lie "dead" in that office. When a change of address is requested, it is essential that the *old* and the *new* addresses be given. Without *both* it is difficult to locate subscribers. The paper is sent to the last address given until a subscriber instructs otherwise. It has happened that long after the season ended, papers have had to be sent to seashore or mountain resorts, because vacationists overlooked sending notice of removal. If you will be leaving the city, be sure to send notice ten days ahead so that the paper may reach you at your changed location instead of going to your former address.

* * *

It would be easy to fill the paper with appreciative letters expressing subscribers' satisfaction over improvements. But space is limited, and these interesting letters must be held back. If, however, the writers will kindly speak of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to friends likely to be interested, it will lead to a large increase in subscriptions. Does "The Little Newspaper" satisfy you? If it does, will *you* try to procure *one* other subscriber?

* * *

Some readers are apparently only waiting for their subscriptions to expire before sending notice that they "will not renew." They seem to forget that the present management did not receive one cent from them, and *unless they renew*, every paper they accept means that much loss to THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. If you are thinking of dropping the paper,

Captain Coghlan and the Germans 589

will you give this fact careful consideration, before deciding not to renew?

By the unsolicited testimony of thousands, the paper is "far better than ever." It therefore deserves all the more loyal support. May it count on *yours?* The present management has to date honored gratuitously every yearly subscription for which the former publisher received the cash, and will continue to do so until those subscriptions expire. It has also sent out a large number of Bound Parts, and has prepaid charges, although it never received one cent for the books, postage, or expressage. It has also, at its own expense, sent gratis to all subscribers Parts II and III History of the World supplements. If you sent money to the former publisher and have not received *everything* for which you paid, promptly send word, and whatever is lacking will be supplied absolutely without charge by THE GREAT ROUND WORLD COMPANY.



CURRENT HISTORY

The nation's pride in the returned *Raleigh* has been somewhat dimmed by certain incautious remarks made by her commander, Captain Captain Coghlan Joseph Bulloch Coghlan. and the Germans.

Dinners, fêtes, and feasts have been showered on the brave lads newly returned from Manila, and on every occasion Captain Coghlan has been asked to make an after-dinner speech and tell the story of the battle of Manila.

At the outset the Captain declared that he was not an orator and preferred to remain silent, as he was apt to say things when he talked that were better left unsaid. Unhappily he swerved from this resolve and proved the truth of his own assertion that he had better not speak at all.

At a big banquet given to him at the Union League Club, Manhattan, he broke his resolution and recounted the story of Manila. Warming with his theme, and forgetting his prudence, he told, in the plainest terms, how Admiral Dewey had been annoyed by Admiral von Diederich before Manila.

In telling his story he unfortunately spoke so slightingly of the Germans that the Secretary of the Navy has been obliged to inquire into the matter, and has asked the Captain to report whether his speech was correctly reported or not.

There is no question about the annoying behavior of Admiral von Diederich at Manila, and it is only natural that Captain Coghlan, coming straight from the scene of the trouble, should feel inclined to tell the people at home just what happened.

The attitude of Germany, since the conduct of her Admiral was made plain to her, has been above reproach; she recalled the officer who was obnoxious to us, and placed her citizens in the Philippines under the care of our consuls. It is therefore most distressing that anything should have been done to disturb the friendly relations which exist between the two countries.

In addition to his unfortunate remarks about Admiral von Diederich, Captain Coghlan disregarded

propriety and was so unwise as to be persuaded into reciting a particularly offensive song about the Kaiser, called "Hoch der Kaiser." This foolish, impudent song became popular in the American fleet at Manila. It is alleged to have been written by the late A. M. R. Gordon, who until a year ago was on the staff of the Montreal (Canada) *Herald*.

The song was so particularly offensive to Germany that the German Ambassador felt it his duty to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the incident and ask an explanation.

On enquiring, the Secretary found that Captain Coghlan had been under the impression that he was speaking at a private dinner, and that there were not to be any reporters present. He had therefore chatted and talked as if among friends, without any idea that his utterances would be made public.

The German Ambassador was therefore informed that as the language complained of had been used at a private dinner, in a private house, the government could not hold itself diplomatically responsible, but that the matter would be dealt with by the Navy Department.

Germany has accepted the explanation of the Secretary of State, and regards the utterance of Captain Coghlan as an indiscretion due to elation, and the matter is probably closed, diplomatically speaking.

Captain Coghlan has still to reckon with the Navy Department, however, and it is quite certain that he will be disciplined.

Sensational stories are afloat that he is to be relieved from the command of the cruiser; but when the

good work he did in the Philippines is taken into consideration, the chances are that Secretary Long will dismiss the matter with a rebuke, and a warning to be more cautious in future.



It is most unfortunate that Captain Coghlan should have made remarks that had to be discountenanced

**Captain Coghlan's
Account of the
Battle of Manila.** by the authorities, for in other respects his story of the battle of Manila is so graphic and good that it is well worth repeating and remembering.

In speaking about the night before the battle he said :

The Admiral (Dewey) said we were to go into Manila Harbor that night. I don't think any of us ate much dinner. We went in in a calm sea, but we were none of us calm ourselves. About midnight we became a little anxious, because we had arrived at the entrance, a point where we had been informed there were lots of torpedoes. But when the *Olympia* went through without being blown up we felt better, and when the *Baltimore* went through all right we felt positively brave.

I tell you we were all on the *qui vive* that night ; our orders were to go in and anchor, eat breakfast at daylight, and wipe the Spanish fleet off the face of the earth ; but in the darkness we overran our reckonings, and at daylight we found ourselves right under the batteries of Manila. In the tropics the daylight comes like a flash, and this was a most beautiful morning. Our friends, the enemy on shore, opened up on us, and instead of the anticipated signal to take breakfast, the signal came from the flagship, "Engage the enemy." We all turned and stood toward the Spanish fleet, taking the fire of the batteries without response for thirty-seven minutes. When we finally got into the position we wanted, we opened up, and you know what followed. We kept at it for two hours and a half, and at the end of that time there was no Spanish fleet.

The Loss of Lieut. Gilmore's Party 593

There is sad news from the Philippines. On April 15 an American officer, Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, and fourteen men from the U. S. cruiser *Yorktown* were either killed or captured while on an expedition to rescue some Spanish soldiers and priests who were being besieged in a little town called Baler.

The Spaniards at that place had refused to lay down their arms when ordered to do so by General Rios, as they did not credit his story that the war with Spain was over. The Filipinos took the opportunity of besieging the little garrison, and things were in a bad way for the Spaniards when the *Yorktown* was sent to their rescue.

The town of Baler is situated about a mile from the coast on a bend of a river. The cruiser entered the bay, and steamed as far as she could up the river. The lieutenant was dispatched with fourteen men to reconnoiter. What happened is still a mystery. Shots and cheering were heard around the bend, but whether the men were captured by the Filipinos, or rescued by the Spaniards, it is impossible to tell. All that is known is that the boat and its crew never returned, and the Filipinos refuse to give any information concerning them.

General MacArthur reported that he had sent officers to General Antonio Luna, the Filipino commander, under a flag of truce, with money and provisions. The officers asked the names, and for an exchange of the prisoners. The insurgents claim to hold 2 American officers and 16 men. It is thought that among these are Lieut. Gilmore and his party.

The reports from the rest of the islands are more encouraging.

* * *

A good deal of surprise and anger was felt last week in Washington over a dispatch from General Elwell

The Volunteers in Manila. S. Otis, in which he informed the government that the dissatisfaction

among the volunteers at Manila was caused by a number of seditious messages which had been sent from this country for distribution among the troops.

The fact that many of the volunteers wanted to return to the United States as soon as peace was declared with Spain caused the Administration at Washington considerable surprise, for it had been supposed that our men at Manila were loyal and faithful to the cause, and would serve with willingness until the Filipinos had been brought to order.

It is now asserted that people in America who are opposed to territorial expansion, and the including of the Philippines in our scheme of government, have sent letters to the soldiers in the Philippines with the intention of making them rebellious and unwilling to serve the flag any longer, and with the ultimate idea in view of forcing the government to give up possession of the Philippines.

One of the members of the society opposed to expansion, when questioned about the matter, stated he could see nothing wrong in it. When told that this might be held to be treason and cause the people concerned in the plot serious trouble, he calmly replied that the person to be accused of treason should

More Fighting in the Philippines 595

be the President, because he was using the army and navy to prosecute a war which was not approved by Congress, which body alone under our Constitution had the right to declare war.

The Secretary of War announced that the matter has been exaggerated a great deal, and that there is little more in the affair than the fact that several cablegrams were sent to the volunteers in the Philippines urging them not to re-enlist. In spite of this denial it is asserted that the government is much distressed over the discovery, and is determined to find out the names of the persons who have been engaged in this unpatriotic affair and bring them to justice.

* * *

Our troops are steadily pressing forward beyond Malolos, which was, as you remember, the headquarters of the Filipino government until captured by our troops.

General Lawton, with a force of fifteen hundred men, has done some brilliant work in hurrying troops from point to point across the country, taking towns and villages, and giving the natives some idea of American power and forces. He also took the opportunity in the course of his march of spreading abroad the recent proclamation to the Filipinos, and in this way did good work for the cause.

An engagement was reported on April 23, in which our men encountered a large body of Filipinos, who considerably outnumbered them, but who were eventually compelled to retire.

A body of Filipinos has been delegated to confer

with the Peace Commissioners, and good results are hoped from the attempt. A friend of Aguinaldo declares the dictator is disposed to submit to us, and will accept any reasonable terms. General Otis reports that many of Aguinaldo's men are deserting him.



There is considerable distress in Porto Rico, and a famine is feared. The conditions there are some-

Famine Dreaded
in Porto Rico.

what the same as those in Jamaica,
with the exception that it is coffee

which is at the bottom of the trouble
in Porto Rico, while sugar troubles cause the
distress in Jamaica.

Owing to the competition of Brazil, coffee can no longer be grown at a profit in Porto Rico, and while many other things could be grown there, the island is so undeveloped that there are no means of bringing the produce of the interior to the seacoasts. According to the reports, the climate of this island is particularly suitable to the growth of oranges, but the means of transportation are so poor that the people cannot sell all they grow, and the oranges are rotting and going to waste. A whole barrel full is sold for fifty cents.

Colonel Henry is doing all in his power to relieve the distress, but at the same time reports are coming in from various districts that people are dying of starvation.

There is some uneasiness felt on the part of the Porto Ricans as to the intentions of the Americans. They do not like the fact that a tax has been imposed

on all imports, and, in their impoverished condition, feel it as a heavy weight upon them. Thus far they have been loyal and friendly to us.

They are, however, anxious to have a civil government established and be rid of military rule.

A delegation of Porto Ricans waited on President McKinley on April 19 and begged him to make various changes and to allow free trade to exist between the island and the United States. The President informed the delegates that while the matter must be settled by the will of Congress, he was personally in favor of granting their request, as from his own observation he felt convinced that the arrangement which they proposed would be the best for the development of the island.



Other members of the *Belgica* Expedition to the South Pole (mentioned in No. 127) have confirmed

South Pole Discoveries. the statements made by Dr. Fred. A. Cook. The steamer reached as far south as seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes, and then became frozen in the pack-ice, which held it firmly in its grasp during the winter.

The explorers discovered that Palmer Land, which has hitherto been supposed to be a great continent, is after all but one of a very numerous group of islands.

In the endeavor to steam north the expedition encountered an iceberg so mighty in size that it was impossible to pass it or steam around it, and the course of the vessel had consequently to be changed. This iceberg may be a part of the great ice-wall which other travelers in these seas have mentioned.

Valuable collections were made of plants, etc., found in the Antarctic regions, but they have not yet been forwarded. Mention has several times been made of the volcanoes that have been seen. Whether they were new ones or the two old ones of which we have heard is not yet known.



Advices from Jamaica, B. W. Ind., state that the crisis there is over, and that all thought of giving up

The Crisis in Jamaica. their allegiance to the mother country has passed out of the minds of the people.

The change was brought about through the yielding of Great Britain.

When the people found that the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, was determined to push the tariff bill through the Legislative Council, in spite of the opposition of its members, they were so enraged that the authorities became alarmed, and lost no time in cabling the true state of the case to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain represents the Crown in dealing with colonies, and dictates the policy under which they are ruled.

This official perceived that he had gone too far with the Jamaicans, and instructed the Governor to yield to the wishes of the islanders.

When the Council assembled the Jamaican members were ripe for trouble, and had planned to refuse to transact any business, and insist on the dissolution of the lawmaking body. Behind this defiance loomed an appeal for annexation to the United States, and

Jamaica's Tariff Troubles with America 599

the threat of riots and disturbances throughout the island, unless the burden of the tariff was lifted.

To the surprise of everybody, the Governor met the Council with the soft words that turn away wrath.

He told them that the administration had decided not to press the tariff matter, as it was found to be so objectionable to the people, and merely asked that the Council would vote him funds to carry on the government until the affairs of the colony could be straightened out. The extra members appointed by the Governor to enable the government to have a majority vote in the Council were withdrawn.

The victory for the Jamaicans was so complete that all cause for complaint was removed, and there was nothing left for them but to preserve their allegiance to Great Britain.



The tariff troubles are not yet ended in that colony. The financial condition of Jamaica is such that it has

Jamaica's Tariff Troubles with America. become absolutely necessary for funds to be raised. The people have objected to the heavy tariff on English goods, and it has now been arranged to raise the money needed by the government by still further taxing the American imports.

This plan, however, does not promise to work any better than the previous one which was tried.

The Jamaicans would gladly arrange terms with the United States government by which certain American imports would be admitted into Jamaica free of duty, in consideration of Jamaican products being admitted free into the United States. The British

government will not, however, permit this, but insists that imports from the United States (of which flour is one of the principal articles) shall be heavily taxed, because, being necessities, the people will be compelled to buy them. It thinks that in this way the necessary funds can be raised to carry on the government.

The United States, however, objects to this proposal. Our government officials think that if American goods cost so dear on being landed in Jamaica, the Jamaicans will be forced to seek a cheaper market, and that the United States trade with the British West Indies, which is now of considerable importance, will be ruined.

Our consul at Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Louis A. Dent, called the attention of the Jamaican government to these facts, and hinted that a careful consideration of the matter would be advisable, for if the present ideas are carried out, disastrous results may follow.

The Jamaicans are very anxious in consequence of this warning. They fear it means that the United States intends to retaliate by imposing high duties on West Indian exports to this country, especially on fruit. If this is done, the fruit trade will be ruined, just as the sugar trade has been ruined. The people of the islands believe that there is nothing but desolation in store for them.

With this gloomy prospect the Jamaicans are not a very happy people just now.

They have had to carry heavy burdens for many years, and hurricane and drought have not eased them.

The Court of Enquiry appointed to examine into the condition of the meat furnished to the army held its last open session on Monday, April 24. All the evidence was in, and the case was closed. The court is now engaged in preparing its report, which will probably take some time to complete.

When ready the report will be submitted to the President, and it will be for him to decide whether any further action shall be taken in the matter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garlington, of the Inspector-General's office, submitted a report on the last day of the session. He wished it to go on record with the papers that had been handed in to substantiate Major-General Miles's claim in regard to the unfitness of the beef for food.

The document contained the opinions of 539 officers and men, 451 of whom declared the beef to be entirely unfit for food. Only one man declared it to be "good;" 27 said it was "fair with exceptions;" and the rest said it was "mostly bad."

The court, however, decided not to accept this report, because all the evidence in it had previously been placed before the body, in one form or another.

Major Lee summed up for Major-General Miles, and claimed that it had been at all times perfectly possible to have had herds of cattle at the different camps, that beef cattle could have been landed with the armies in both Porto Rico and Cuba, and that during the war there was not at any time any necessity for supplying the troops with canned, or, as he termed it, "emergency food."

Suggestions were made by other officers that delicacies such as were necessary for the sick should be added to the army rations.

The case is closed. We must await the report with what patience we can to find out whether it is the opinion of the court that the charges made by Major-General Miles were well founded and justifiable, or otherwise.

* *

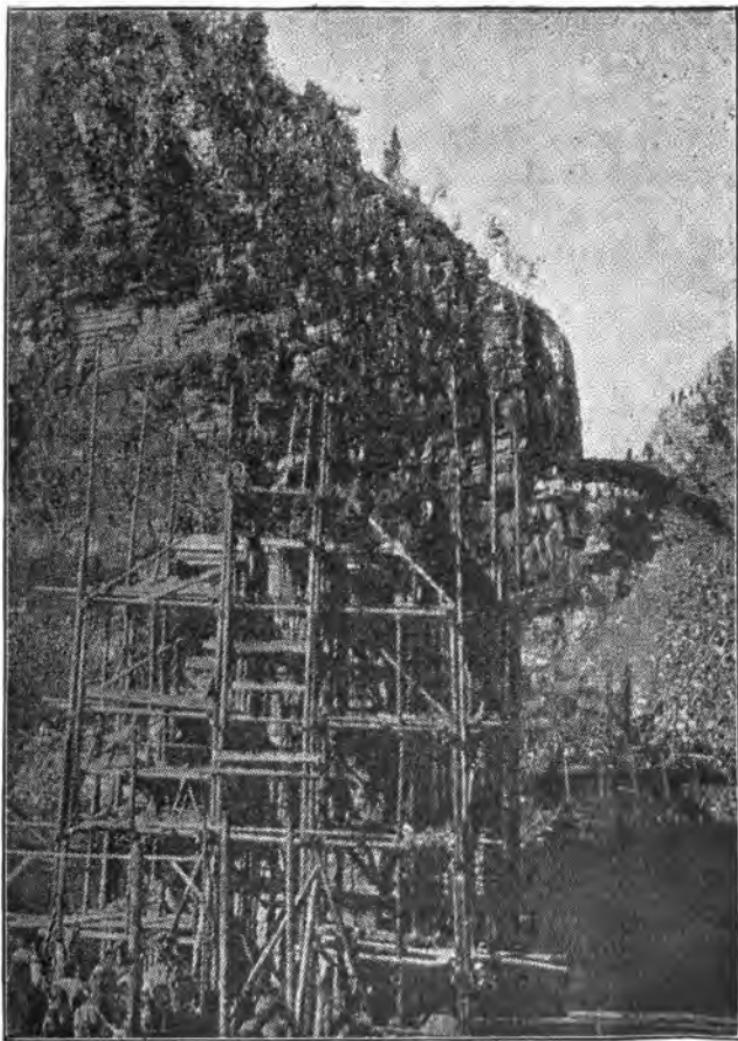
Dispatches from Paris stated that fresh riots have occurred over the Dreyfus Case. Meetings were

The Dreyfus Agitation. held in different parts of the city by those in favor of a revision of the case, and those also who are opposed to such action. After the meetings ended, the rival parties encountered each other in the streets, and as a result blows were exchanged. In the fighting several persons were injured.

There were two causes for the renewed interest in the famous case. Both arose from the publication of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation.

The first of these was the presentation to the Court of a petition for a revision of the case. The petition was based on the results of the investigations before the criminal section of the Court, which results became public property through their appearance in the columns of the *Figaro*.

The petition was presented by Maitre Mornard, the counsel for Dreyfus, who declared that the published evidence showed that the documents used to condemn his client had been tampered with, and that in more



**IMMENSE ROCK CUTTING AT SMIRNAI ALONG TRANS-SIBERIAN
RAILWAY.**

than one instance forgery had been resorted to, in order to fasten guilt on the unfortunate man.

The second matter which excited the Parisians was the appearance in the columns of the *Figaro* of the assertion of several experts that the handwriting of the bordereau was not that of Dreyfus, and of the evidence of several trustworthy witnesses who stated that even at the very moment when he was degraded Dreyfus had protested that he was innocent.

In addition to this Captain Cuignet, an aide-de-camp at the office of the Minister of War, who was employed to classify and arrange the papers in the Dreyfus Case, testified that one of the main documents used against Dreyfus was a forgery which had been made by Colonel Henry under the order of Colonel Du Paty de Clam. He stated that he saw the original telegram and later the version which was given to the authorities. A member of the court-martial also stated that it was on this evidence produced by Colonel Henry that Dreyfus was condemned. It is positively asserted that Esterhazy was the man who wrote the bordereau. Handwriting experts declare it to be in his handwriting, and reliable witnesses declare that Esterhazy confessed that he had written it by order of his superior officers.

It is rumored in Paris that the evidence of the Court of Cassation was obtained through Premier Dupuy, who, while he did not actually himself give the information, allowed it to become known through the daughter of one of the members of the Cabinet.

M. Dupuy, it is said, has realized the utter weak-

ness of the case against Dreyfus, and expects sooner or later to be called upon to set him at liberty. He is therefore anxious that the public shall thoroughly understand the grounds on which the application for release will be made.



The Mazet Committee has adjourned for a couple of weeks to enable the members to file their preliminary reports in Albany before the session closes, and also to ask for an extension of time, and larger powers.

The Mazet Committee. Mr. Mazet stated to the Assembly that the Committee had found so much work to do, so many channels into which the investigators would like to turn, that it would be impossible for the work to be concluded in any given time.

After considerable argument it was determined to allow the Commission to remain in session during the year, and report to the Assembly at the next session, which will be held in February, 1900.

In regard to obtaining more power for the Committee, permission was granted to the investigators to include the county offices in their investigations. The District Attorney's office and every department under the control of Tammany can now be investigated under this new ruling.

One angry Democratic Assemblyman wanted the alleged dark and devions doings of Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the Republican "boss," investigated, as well as the mysterious sources from which Mr. Croker, the Democratic "boss" and Tammany chieftain, derives his wealth. Mr. Mazet replied that if anyone would

make a charge against Mr. Platt, he would be only too happy to investigate his case.

A number of police officers were called before the Committee before it adjourned, in the hope of discovering the truth about the fund which it was alleged had been raised to defeat the police bill in Albany.

No results were achieved. Either there is no truth in the assertion, or else the police officers had been so well drilled that they knew exactly what to say, and what to leave unsaid.

Mr. Richard Croker has been excused by the Committee until August 29, and sailed for England on Wednesday last to keep his racing engagements there.



Our Ambassador in Rome, Hon. William F. Draper, did some excellent work in arranging for an extension of the time allowed to the United States of Colombia for the payment of the Cerutti claim.

This was a claim which grew out of the political disturbances in the Republic of Colombia, South America, in 1885. Signor Cerutti, an Italian citizen was in business in that country under the name of E. Cerutti & Co., and owing to one of those upheavals which are constantly menacing the governments of the South American Republics, his property was confiscated and his business was ruined.

Signor Cerutti appealed to his government, and a claim was put in for damages. The case was submitted to arbitration, and, to begin with, Spain was asked to decide the knotty point. Her award was not satisfactory, however, and the governments of

Italy and Colombia decided to submit the matter to the then President of the United States, Grover Cleveland. He decided that Colombia must pay \$300,000 to Italy.

Colombia was not any too pleased with Mr. Cleveland's decision, but having agreed to abide by it, paid something on account of the \$300,000 he had awarded to Signor Cerutti.

When the time for the next payment arrived Colombia absolutely refused to make it, and after some delay Italy sent a warship to Cartagena (Kar-tah-hay-nah), Colombia, to demand her money at the cannon's mouth. Frightened into submission, Colombia agreed to carry out the full terms of the Cleveland award, and the storm blew over for a time.

A few days ago the whole trouble was revived by a request from Colombia that Italy would not press the South American Republic for payment, but would grant her three months' grace in which to meet the obligation.

The date set for payment was April 13, and when the Italian government received the request there was the most intense indignation. Italy refused emphatically to grant an extension.

It was at this moment that our Ambassador did excellent work.

He endeavored to plead the cause of Colombia, but found that Italy suspected the United States of backing up the rebellious Republic, and that she was not willing to allow our interference.

With excellent tact Mr. Draper showed the Italian government that we had not the remotest intention

of assisting Colombia to resist the payment of her just debts, and he eventually succeeded in obtaining the desired extension of time.

It was distinctly understood, however, that in case Colombia, at the expiration of the three months, should still endeavor to avoid payment, the United States would in no way interfere with any course that Italy might then think right to adopt.



On Wednesday, April 26, the Secretary of the Navy drafted a formal reprimand of Captain Coghlan of *Captain Coghlan Reprimanded.* the *Raleigh* for his indiscreet marks at the Union League Club.

It is uncertain whether any punishment will be inflicted on him, but it is rumored that as soon as the *Raleigh* leaves Philadelphia the Captain will be relieved from duty and put on the waiting list; that is to say, that for the present he will not be placed in command of another ship.

As the *Raleigh's* captain and crew had been invited to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Grant monument in Philadelphia, it was decided that nothing should be done to mar the festivities, and any punishment that might be decided on for Captain Coghlan should not be carried out until after the affair was over.



Philadelphia was in perfect array on Thursday, April 27, to greet the President and Mrs. McKinley, who *The Grant Monument in Philadelphia.* with the members of the cabinet, had assembled to do honor to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant, by

being present at the unveiling of a statue of the famous soldier and statesman.

The statue has been erected in Fairmount Park, and is the gift of the Fairmount Park Art Association to the city of Philadelphia. It was the work of Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter, and represents the General deep in thought seated on horseback.

The unveiling ceremonies were attended by three generations of the Grant family. The General's widow, his son, Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, and his granddaughter, Miss Rosemary Sartoris, who had the honor of unveiling the statue.

April 27 was the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, and was therefore selected as a most appropriate date for the ceremonies. These ended with a review of six thousand troops by the President.

The most interesting feature of the parade was the detachment of sailors and marines from the *Raleigh*. The men were loudly cheered all along the route, and Captain Coghlan, in spite of his indiscreet remarks, was greeted with great cordiality.



The latest advices from Samoa brought further details of the fight on April 1, in which the Americans

The Present Situation in Samoa. were trapped in an ambush and killed. It is asserted that the rebellionious Samoans flew the German flag,

and were supplied with ammunition by a German. The forces of Mataafa were alleged to have been organized by a German named Von Buelow, who was formerly a lieutenant in the German army.

These facts, however, in nowise implicate Germany in the rebellion, as it has not been proved that she knew about the matter.

The commander of the German cruiser *Falke* wrote that the friendliest feeling exists between himself and the captains of the British and American ships.

Fighting still continues in Samoa ; Mataafa, at last advised, held a strongly fortified position at Vailema, where Robert Louis Stevenson formerly lived.



Telegrams from the West, dated April 27, state that a terrible tornado swept over the northeastern part

Tornadoes in the West. of the State of Missouri, and partly destroyed the towns of Kirksville and Newtown.

The reports said that the path of the storm was a quarter of a mile wide, and that four hundred buildings were destroyed, seventy-five persons killed, and over a thousand injured.



Our forces in the Philippines have scored a brilliant victory over the enemy. They succeeded in driving

Victory in the Philippines. the natives back to Caluinpit (Ka-loom-peat), but found that town was defended by a network of trenches and the waters of the Rio Grande. The bridges across this river had been destroyed, and the end of the first day's fighting found the Filipinos in the trenches, and the Americans unable to reach them on account of the river.

The next morning the engineers repaired a bridge,

over which the men finally crossed single file. Our soldiers displayed the utmost daring. The 20th Kansas regiment, under Colonel Frederick Funston, would not wait for a bridge, but hastily constructed a raft. Two of the men swam the river, under a heavy fire from the enemy, and bore a long rope with them. They landed safely on the opposite bank, tied the rope to a tree, and immediately Colonel Funston and his men embarked in the raft and used the rope as a guiding line to ferry men and equipments across the river safely.

Once landed, the Kansas men made such a vigorous attack on the trenches that the Filipinos were obliged to retreat, and soon Calumpit was ours.

This town was the strongest position held by the enemy. It is only nine miles from San Fernando, the present seat of the government.

As soon as our men are rested they will push on to San Fernando.

The victory at Calumpit is considered the greatest we have yet won, and the glory of it is given to Colonel Frederick Funston for the brilliant manner in which he carried the trenches.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

EIGHTH TRAVEL PAPER.

THE RIO BUENO—DRY HARBOR—DROUGHT—RUNAWAY BAY—MAIN AND PAROCHIAL ROADS.

ANY small planter could, with little additional outlay, do a *far larger* business. But he cannot on a



small property raise enough cane to warrant the outlay.

The cultivation of sorghum and beets in America and Germany has proved disastrous to Jamaican sugar planters. Cuba, too, on account of larger estates

and their close proximity to each other, can make sugar at a much lower cost than Jamaica. Under the protection of the United States in a short time the industry in Cuba will be revived in earnest. Jamaica will suffer in consequence.

The scenery near the Rio Bueno is very beautiful. Seaward for miles one views the Caribbean and, to the south, hill after hill appears, covered with pimento, orange, and many other trees restful to the sight. The Rio Bueno's beauty weaves a lasting spell. The tourist notes its course for a long distance on its journey to the sea, while his carriage is climbing Bengal Hill. This is a very steep hill, and the horses or mules must be halted half way and given time to "blow." At this point luncheon is eaten. After having rested the horses move on, bound for Dry Harbor, some seven miles east.

This town is literally what its name implies, a "dry" harbor. There is a dearth of business, and the reason is obvious. One family has monopolized the entire shipping facilities of the place.

No land is available for wharfage purposes. Death does not break the monopoly, for the descendants continue the unwise policy of the deceased.

Merchants are obliged to ship all goods over one

wharf. Its rates are exorbitant. The owners avail themselves of every advantage the laws permit. Under the present arbitrary wharfage laws of Jamaica (a relic of former days) the wharf owner gets all the benefits, and shippers suffer all the disadvantages. Wharf owners usually do lighterage, or, as it is called, "drogherage," for it does not pay small shippers to own boats. The worms are very apt to destroy a boat in a short time unless it is often painted, and coppered regularly.

There is very little fresh water obtainable at Dry Harbor, and in times of severe drought people are obliged to pay as high as sixpence (twelve cents) per kerosene tin containing five gallons, for drinking water. Think of that, in a land of springs!

At such times cattle suffer great distress. If the drought is prolonged, numbers die ere friendly rains fill the ponds or wallows. It was from Dry Harbor that many of the Cuban insurgents were assisted to reach their comrades, and arms were shipped eighty miles across the sea to the south side of Cuba. There are not many roads to the interior at this point. The peasants use narrow, precipitous footpaths which tourists could hardly tread, nor could the latter penetrate the dense bush. There is a fine road along the coast from Lucea to Falmouth, where it branches off southeast to Brown's Town. From there it extends to Ewarton, which is one terminus of the Jamaica Railway. This is known as the Grand Interior Road. The other main road passes through Duncan's, then to the northward and past Dry Harbor and Runaway Bay to the east.

Runaway Bay is located three miles east of Dry Harbor, and obtained its name from having been the place from which the Spaniards were finally driven from the Island. The Spanish Governor fled in a small boat, and Spanish rule in Jamaica forever ended with his hasty flight. Runaway Bay has a decided advantage over Dry Harbor in situation. The coast formation and reefs make this an "open roadstead" instead of a safe port. Vessels can generally lie at easy anchor without risk of running ashore. But in the hurricane season they must seek shelter elsewhere. The village lies directly at the foot of the Brown's Town Road. Dry Harbor has a separate road leading to Brown's Town, but trade has been largely diverted from that to the new Runaway Bay Road. This Runaway Bay Road is more direct, less precipitous, and better "metalled."

Metalling is the name given to the process of packing broken stones on the roads so that the action of the rain and traffic will in time reduce the broken stones to a sort of cement. This process, carried on for years, has given Jamaica grand main roads, which in most places rival the asphalt drives in American parks and avenues.

The parochial roads of the Island are not as good as the main roads. Their oversight rests with the Parochial Boards of the various parishes. These Boards are, as a rule, most inharmonious, and sometimes lack funds for improvements. The bills for construction and repairs of main roads are paid by the Island Treasurer, but the parochial roads are maintained by the parishes.

Tourists should by all means make a detour from Runaway Bay to Brown's Town. In few journeys of seven miles will so many beautiful views and interesting objects be seen. The climb is necessarily slow, and good buggy mules are better than horses for the journey. The country on either side abounds in pimento walks, and no healthier or more productive trees are to be found anywhere.

The climate is mild and delightful, while at nearly every turn of this mountain road vistas of beauty unfold. There is a fair amount of sheep raising carried on. Fat beeves are seen munching the rich grass of the numerous pens. Strange rock formations arrest the eye. In many places wild fig and other trees have split open great rocks and twined their roots about them to such extent that one fears to drive past.

The wealth of ferns is astonishing. They are of all sorts, shades, and fineness. Especially beautiful are the gold, and silver, and several varieties of maidenhair ferns. One botanist has several hundred specimens mounted.

Near Brown's Town is a fertile sugar estate called Orange Valley, which is exceptionally well situated. When drought prevails, its fields do not suffer as badly as others. Its situation is such that they retain moisture for a long time. On this property are forcible reminders of past glories. One notes with surprise the massive gates built in most substantial style. The walls have stood for decades, and many parts of the "great house" have resisted the tooth of time.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)


EASY SCIENCE

Submarine boats—and more submarine boats. How many of these wicked, silent destroyers there are!

Tesla's Submarine Boat. An English paper publishes a large page full of plans. Now Tesla claims he has discovered the most

perfect torpedo boat. It will look like a big torpedo, and will contain smaller torpedoes. It will need neither crew nor wires, and it will steer itself as it scatters destruction. It will be $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and carry six 14-foot Whitehead torpedoes, "which can be fired as rapidly as a self-cocking revolver;" \$50,000 will be the cost of this wonder, which will kill the enemy without hurting a hair of the heads of its own operators. Our government has made another advance in modern warfare. General Greeley, of the Signal Corps, has been given \$25,000 to build a flying machine.



Two enormous crocodiles in the Zoo at Bayeux, France, fought a terrific battle the other day.

A Duel between Crocodiles. Jacques and Pierri had lived peacefully in the same tank for many years. They were basking in the sun, as usual, when Jacques opened his eyes, blinked once or twice, and suddenly seized Pierri's left hind leg in his jaws. Pierri didn't like that a bit. He gave a snort, and got even with Jacques by taking possession of the latter's right hind leg. The tails

slashed like giant whips, and the water was churned into red foam. Jacques bit harder; so did Pierri. Then bones began to crunch. An excited crowd was watching the combat, and the keepers had hard work to bring a surgeon to the rescue. The crocodiles were finally strapped down and the wounded legs amputated, the saurians blinking unconcernedly during the operation. At last accounts they were basking in the sun as before. Five years from now we may read of their seizing each a tail and eating each other up, like the Kilkenny cats.



There are some very curious wells in Wisconsin. Half a dozen of them are from 120 to 160 feet deep.

They roar, and groan, and shriek, **Shrieking Wells**, and are accurate barometers, making certain noises just before storms and warm and cold weather. The louder they shriek the heavier the storm. The air that rushes from them is sometimes hot enough to boil water placed on a cover. In winter they suck in air with as much force as they drive it out in summer. Water freezes at 120 feet below the surface of the ground. So far no one has been able to explain the cause of all these queer antics.



Mr. John Bookwalter, who is back from a long Asiatic trip, found in Siberia a beautiful flower that blossoms in January. It resembles **A Flower that Blooms in January** the convolvulus, a blossom lasting only a day. The flower is star-shaped when it opens, and the petals are the same

length as the leaves. On the third or fourth day the ends of the five anthers are tipped with glistening diamond-like specks. These are the seeds. Wouldn't it be delightful to have a winter bed of open-air posies in full bloom?



A baker in the north of England freezes his ice cream with the help of his bicycle, which is connected with

Three Useful Inventions. the freezer by a chain. A lamp wick that doesn't char has been invented.

Housekeepers will welcome a wick that doesn't need to be trimmed. Two inches of the upper part are soaked in a green solution. A coal car without wheels is a novelty, yet an English inventor thinks ball-bearings are better, running more smoothly and easily.



We are making a special study of war-balloons, owing to the failure of our up-in-the-air plans at Santiago.

A Balloon Gun. France, England, and Germany are also interested in the subject. It

has occurred to an inventor that, if there are to be balloons, there should be special guns to destroy them. This gentleman, an Englishman, has constructed a pretty little carriage-mounted machine-gun that can be aimed directly overhead, sending a steady stream of lead cloudward. A balloon floating a mile and a quarter above the earth can be thoroughly punctured with solid steel projectiles weighing a pound each.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

As was pointed out in No. 121, the Manhattan Elevated Railway structure is being investigated. It will be remembered that the Board of Health of Manhattan reported concerning alleged weak-

nesses in the "L" structures. The reports were turned over to the District Attorney's office for investigation. There are 936 reports from several Inspectors, included in one complete report, to which many photographs are attached.

The investigation covered the old structure in Battery Park, and the Ninth Avenue Division. The photographs show the condition of the foundations and those parts of the supporting pillars under the surface.

The Inspectors used an instrument they called a "Seisinograph." (*This name, however, is not accurate, as a seismograph is an instrument for recording the phenomena of earthquakes.*) The seismograph makes lines, which are traced on a chart, and from this chart photographs are taken.

In the reproductions on page 631 a decided difference between the lines will be noticed. This arose from the varying rates of train speed. The more even line was made at high speed, and the jagged line was recorded as speed was reduced.

It must not be overlooked, however, that every structure of the nature of the "L" must sway more or less. It cannot be perfectly rigid. Its very rigidity would lead to serious trouble, and would be of doubtful value.

The result of the District Attorney's investigation will be eagerly awaited not only by the multitudes who must use the "L" nearly every day, but also by the vast number of visitors from all parts to the great metropolis.



CURRENT HISTORY

The Navy Department has been much embarrassed by another breach of discipline in its ranks.

The reprimand of Captain Coghlan Rear-Admiral Kautz and Samoa had hardly left the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, when his attention was called to a letter from Rear-Admiral Albert Kautz which had just been published in the newspapers.

It was an amusing and playful letter from him to his cousin in Cincinnati, and was not intended for the public eye. But the lady had evidently enjoyed the contents too much to be able to keep them to herself. She published them without realizing the hot water into which she was about to plunge him.

The objectionable portion of his letter read as follows:

I am not a king here, but just plain boss of the ranch; the German Consul had that position up to my arrival. Since then he has been a very silent partner. I am very much afraid he does not like me. I am not popular here with the Germans, but I am all right with the English and hope to pull through with them.

In another part of the letter he thus described the appearance of the King Malietoa Tanus:

He is a very inoffensive sort of young fellow, a native nineteen years of age. He wears a French Admiral's cocked hat, but no shoes, stockings, or trousers.

He added as a postscript:

I was in error about those shoes and trousers of His Royal Highness. At the last moment his advisers prevailed upon him to put them on, for this occasion only.

Though the officials laughed heartily at the quaint description of the Samoan sovereign, there was great indignation in the State and Navy Departments that the Rear-Admiral should have ventured to express himself so freely. When the matter was brought to the attention of the President he became extremely angry, and in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, decided to recall him from Apia, and relieve him from the command of the Pacific Station.

This conclusion was, however, changed, and a caution was sent to the Rear-Admiral instead, in which he was warned that in future he must not mention international affairs in private correspondence.

Rear-Admiral Kautz was very lucky to have escaped so easily, for his indiscretion, coming so close on the heels of the breach of discipline committed by Captain Coghlan, inclined the Secretary of the Navy to the belief that a severe example must be made of him for the benefit of the naval service, lest the indiscretions of naval men might undo the best work of the State Department.



Happily for all concerned, neither the Coghlan nor the Kautz unpleasantness has had any effect on our relations with Germany. The promptitude with which both officers have United States been checked by the authorities has convinced Berlin that their unfortunate utterances did not reflect the sentiment of the country.

The friendly relations between the two nations have been still more closely united by the permission granted by President McKinley on April 28 for the German Atlantic Telegraph Company to land a cable between one of the seaport towns in Germany and a point in or near New York City.

One of the lessons which we have learned from the war is the advantage of having several lines of ocean cable. Had all the cable routes to Cuba been under Spanish control, it would have taken days to have sent the messages that were flashed in a few seconds, and the whole history of the war might have been changed. The President was therefore quite willing to extend cable privileges to Germany, and Germany on her part was only too delighted to receive them. At the present time all messages from Germany must go through France or England. In case of war, Germany might be cut off from all communication with her vast business and financial interests in the United States. She has for some time been very anxious to secure from us permission to land her own cables on our shores, and thereby establish direct communication with us.

The Kaiser was so pleased when the good news was communicated to him by the Imperial Postmaster-General, that he made that official a member of the Royal Order of the Crown, and immediately proceeded to send a most flattering cablegram to the President, in which he expressed a hope that the new cable might unite our two great nations more closely and help to promote peace, prosperity, and good will among the people.

Wireless telegraphy (described on page 471), which of late has attracted the attention of scientists, was

Wireless Telegraphy put to an excellent test on April 28.

Put to the Test. You read how the inventor, Sig-

nor Marconi, had put his invention to practical use by sending messages back and forth between the South Foreland Lighthouse in Kent, England, and the dangerous Goodwin Sands, which have caused so many wrecks and disasters on the Kentish coast.

On April 28 the Goodwin Sands Lightship was run into by the steamer *R. F. Matthews*. The lightship was severely damaged, and it soon became apparent to the crew that she was about to sink. They at once resorted to the wireless telegraph, and flashed a message to the South Foreland Lighthouse, where Marconi's assistant was at work, that they were in distress.

The operator in the lighthouse was astonished when the alarm bell rang, and the appeal for help was ticked out by the instrument. Without a moment's hesitation he telegraphed to the Life Saving Station at Margate, and the brave lads from that thriving little town were soon speeding away to the rescue.

When they arrived at the lightship, thanks to Marconi's invention, they were not only able to rescue its crew, but to see that when night came the warning light should be kept burning brightly to warn mariners.

Incidentally we may state that Margate is the nearest town to the Goodwin Sands, and that the many thrilling rescues that have been made there have nearly all fallen to the lot of the Margate Life Savers, who are renowned all along the Kentish coast for their bravery.

The result of the splendid work done by our soldiers at Calumpit has been the demand for a truce by the Filipinos.

The Filipinos Ask for a Truce. It appears the insurgents imagined their position on the Rio Grande absolutely impregnable. The river itself is so swift and deep that it was supposed to be impassable, and even granting that the enemy might succeed in crossing it with the aid of boats, the trenches on the other side were so strongly built that the Filipinos never supposed they could be taken.

Three years before the natives had successfully defied the Spaniards at the same point, and had concluded that their position was too strong to be carried.

The daring and mother wit of Colonel Funston soon proved the fallacy of their ideas, and it is asserted that the rank and file of the Filipino army is now completely discouraged and openly mutinous.

On the morning of Friday, April 28, the American outposts were much excited to see two men coming down the railroad tracks toward them. They bore the white flag of truce. An officer of the Kansas Artillery went out to meet them, and they informed him that they were emissaries from General Luna, the Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent forces. Their names were Colonel Manuel Arguelles, chief of staff to General Luna, and Lieutenant Jose Pernal, an aide-de-camp.

They informed the officer who met them that they had been sent by their chief to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities. He immediately conducted them to General Wheaton, by whom they were sent under

escort to General MacArthur, and from him they were escorted to Brig.-General Elwell S. Otis in Manila.

They informed the Chief that they had been sent by General Luna, at the request of Aguinaldo, to ask the Americans for a cessation of hostilities, in order to allow time for the summoning of the Filipino Congress, which body would decide whether the people wanted peace or more warfare.

General Otis had learned something of the wiles of the Filipinos; he therefore took the liberty of doubting the statements made by the envoys, and told them that if Aguinaldo had been able to make war without the consent of a Congress, he could certainly also make peace. Feeling fairly well assured that this new move on the part of the Filipinos was merely a ruse to gain time, he absolutely refused to entertain the proposal.

He told the messengers he would be glad to receive emissaries from the native chiefs provided they came to offer absolute surrender, and added that these were the only terms which he would accept.

The Filipinos replied that they could not agree to any such proposition, as they thought it would be contrary to the dictates of honor.

On this the conference closed, it being agreed that the parties to it should meet again the following day. A crowd of curious people waited outside the palace to see the Filipino officers, who wore checked linen uniforms, straw hats, and did not carry arms.

Brig.-General Otis treated the envoys with the utmost consideration, placed a house at their disposition, and showing them every courtesy. It was no-

ticed as they left the palace that their faces wore a disturbed and disappointed look, and it was evident that they had expected to meet with better success in their mission. There was still the second conference to hope for, and they determined to wait with what patience they could for the morning.

The second conference, however, brought no better results. It was held at the palace, and in addition to Brig.-General Otis, the Philippine Commissioners and Admiral Dewey were present.

Colonel Arguelles again brought forth his argument in reference to the Filipino Congress, but he was told that the Americans would not recognize the Filipino government, and was silenced on that score. He then sought to discover what terms he could make if a treaty of peace would be asked for, and was told that a promise of pardon for all rebels concerned in the war was all that the Americans would give. To this he replied that the Spaniards, too, had made promises, but had always broken them, and then began to repeat the old Spanish story of honor. "If the Filipinos sue for peace," he said, "they must be permitted to retire with honor."

The President of the Philippine Commission told him that if the Filipinos surrendered, they would be allowed to lay their views in regard to government before the Commission, and would thus be able to assist in the formation of the new Constitution under which they would have to be governed. He added that if they had to be forced into submission, they would lose that privilege, and that under no circumstances would the Americans make terms with them.

Unable to obtain any concessions, the Filipinos returned to their camp. The Americans treated them hospitably and provided them with horses for their return journey.

Three officers from the American lines, who went to inform General Luna that his emissaries would be treated with consideration and allowed to return to him in safety, reported that they had received most friendly entertainment from the Filipinos, who all removed their hats when the American officers passed.

In Washington it is considered that this request for a cessation of hostilities is only the beginning of the end, and that the Filipinos will surrender unconditionally within a few days.

It is to be hoped that this view of the case may be the true one, and that the insurgents may have made up their minds to settle down peacefully under our government.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the emissaries from General Luna have been sent back on a second mission.

* * *

A telegram from Admiral Dewey stated that there is news of Lieutenant Gillmore and nine of the missing boat's crew from the *Yorktown*.

**News of the
"Yorktown's" Missing Men.** The Filipinos are reported to have captured the missing men, and it is claimed are holding them as prisoners.

Lieutenant Gillmore with fourteen men was sent up the river Baler (bah-lair) to rescue a Spanish garrison which was beleaguered by the insurgents. An ensign, who was left at the mouth of the river to

watch, reported that after the boat disappeared around the bend of the river he heard shots and shouting; then silence followed. As the missing men did not return, he reported the fact to his ship, and every effort was made to find them. When the search proved fruitless the Filipinos were asked to tell what had become of them. The insurgents, however, refused to give any information, and this is the first news we have had of them.

Admiral Dewey has been untiring in his efforts to trace them, and now that they are reported found will seek to get them exchanged. Five men are still unaccounted for.

* * *

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, who has represented Spain since our diplomatic relations with

Spain Gets
Her Money.

that country were severed, called at the State Department on Monday,

May 1, and received from the Secretary of State four warrants for five million dollars each, which make the sum of twenty million dollars that we agreed to pay Spain in return for the Philippine Islands.

Thus far we seem to have had the unprofitable part of the bargain, for, thanks to the Spanish surrender of Iloilo to the Filipinos, the insurgents have been so encouraged that they have been nothing but a source of trouble and constant expense to us.

When they are pacified and brought under our influence, there is no doubt that the Philippine Islands can be made highly productive, and will add materially to the wealth and importance of our country;

but at the present moment we seem to have the short end of the stick.

There was no formality in the payment of the warrants to M. Cambon. He waited upon the Secretary of State and showed him his authority from the Spanish government to receive the amount. The warrants were at once handed to him. For them he signed four receipts, one of which was sent to our Ambassador in Paris, one to our newly appointed Minister in Spain, and one was filed at the Treasury Department. The fourth was retained by the French Ambassador.

Warrants are the same as checks. Here is a copy of one of them:

DIPLOMATIC SETTLEMENT WARRANT.
UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1899.
NUMBER 4509.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pay to His Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, representing the government of Spain, five million dollars (\$5,000,000).

The Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, will pay this warrant.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

F. A. VANDERLIP, Assistant Secretary.

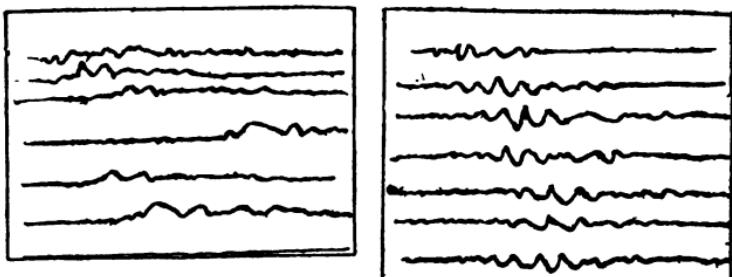
Countersigned:—R. J. TRACEWELL, Comptroller.

By C. M. Force, Chief Clerk.

It would of course be interesting to have a facsimile of these interesting documents, and an enterprising photographer did secure a negative after the warrants had reached the French Legation. It is, however, against the law to reproduce any United States securities, and is practically counterfeiting; therefore, as

soon as the Treasury officials learned what had been done, they sent to the photographer and demanded that the negatives be handed over to the Department. It is therefore impossible at present to show you just how the warrant looks.

The last diplomatic work in connection with the war having been accomplished by the payment of the twenty million dollars, the newly appointed Spanish Minister will soon arrive in Washington, and friendly relations will again be resumed.



SEISMOGRAPH RECORDS OF ELEVATED RAILWAY STRUCTURE.
(See editorial page, this number.)

These show how columns swayed from side to side while trains ran over the rails.



The result of the recent elections in Spain has been highly satisfactory to the government. The ministerial party had a majority vote of 165. This would seem to indicate that the Spaniards have begun to realize that the unfortunate Queen-Regent did the very best she could for her country.

The Elections in Spain. One amusing feature of the election was the downfall of General Weyler, of Cuban fame. This man

has aspired to be the leader of a great party, and his ambitions in this direction have been boundless. He intended with the aid of his party to rule the Cortes in its forthcoming session, and there has been no end to the bold talk in which he has indulged.

When the results of the election were made known, it was found that exactly four of his friends had been elected and that the great party which he was to lead did not exist.

He is said to be so chagrined at his laughable defeat that he is willing to throw in his lot with the Carlists, or with any party that will put him forward and exploit him.

The Carlists are angling for him, and making great efforts to secure him as one of their leaders.

In writing of the Carlists it is as well to mention that they have at last been heard from, though not in a very brilliant or heroic manner.

It appears that some members of the party became so tired of the inaction of Don Carlos, that they formed themselves into a party whose object was to force the Pretender to make a move in one direction or another.

They finally decided that if they gathered their adherents together and commenced the war, Don Carlos, and the other Carlists, would be obliged to come to their aid, and the Carlist rising would be accomplished. This small revolt was planned to take place in a village near Barcelona on April 23, but the police found out about it a day or two before, arrested the ringleaders, and the whole affair fell through.

The men arrested appear to have been so terribly alarmed for their own safety, that without hesitation

they gave all the information desired by the authorities, and showed the police where firearms and ammunition were stored.

It would appear from this that, although the government declared it is not at all afraid of the Carlists, and does not believe that they have any power, it still keeps a close watch on the movements of all the members of the party.

In the present Cortes the party will only be represented by three members. Don Carlos, as you remember, asked his followers to take no part in the elections, and said that he did not wish to be represented in the next Cortes.

If this is the reason for the small number of Carlists in the parliament, it would seem to indicate that the Pretender is very thoroughly in control of his followers, and that they still have great faith in him.

It is sincerely to be hoped that he has abandoned his aspirations to the throne. Spain is not in condition to face the horrors of a civil war, and while Don Carlos might have won his cause without, a blow at the time when the Spaniards were so furious against the Queen-Regent, it is certain that any attempt to overthrow the government now would be met with determined resistance.



The anniversary of the victory at Manila, which has very appropriately been called "Dewey Day," was

celebrated throughout the country on
"Dewey Day" May 1. Manhattan Borough was
Celebrated. ablaze with flags, the ships in the
harbor were gayly decorated, and the same graceful

compliment was paid to our holiday by the visiting British vessels, which all dressed ship in honor of the occasion.

President McKinley, who was visiting the city, inspected the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and from thence cabled his congratulations to Admiral Dewey and the brave men who acting under his orders carved out history for us just one year ago.

The children in the Public Schools took part in special exercises in honor of the day, and the anxiety to celebrate "Dewey Day" quite eclipsed the usual desire for parties in celebration of May Day, a holiday so ardently longed for by the little ones. The little queens of May put off their festivities until the next Saturday, and it is said that word has gone forth among them that May Day is henceforth to be postponed until the first Saturday after "Dewey Day."

At Manila the day was also observed. The Admiral in whose honor it was named gave the sailors of the fleet a holiday, and held a reception on board the flagship.



The Army Beef Court of Inquiry finished its work, and handed in its report. The work was completed on April 29. Each member of the **The Army Beef Inquiry.** board signed the report, which was at once sent to the President.

The full text of the paper will not be made public until the President shall have read and passed upon it, but it is stated that it is not favorable to Major-General Miles.

The verdict of the Court is that the charges made

by the commanding officer have not been sustained ; that the refrigerated beef was not embalmed, and the only admission made is that canned roast beef is not a proper ration for troops.

The Court appears to lay the blame on the Commissariat Department, and thinks that the rations were not properly cared for by those in charge. It has decided that the refrigerated beef was excellent food when issued, and the canned meat also, but that it was spoiled after being delivered to the government.

Major-General Miles is criticised for not having reported the condition of the food earlier, and several officers also are censured, and declared to have neglected their duty by not having reported the state of affairs.

The Court has decided that the sickness of the troops was not in any great degree due to the use of either canned or refrigerated beef.

In writing about the inquiry into the beef supplied to the Army, we told you there were two inquiries being made. One was to decide whether the rations supplied to our soldiers were good and wholesome ; the other was to decide whether the government ought to pay for 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef that was supplied to the troops in Porto Rico, which went bad on the transport *Manitoba*, and had to be thrown into the sea.

Messrs. Swift & Co., of Chicago, who supplied the beef, insisted that the meat was in excellent condition when it was shipped, and would have kept sweet for the length of time required under their contract if it had been properly handled ; but that owing to the

neglect of the Commissariat Department it went bad and had to be thrown away. For this reason they maintained that the government certainly ought to pay for the meat, and that they should not be expected to bear the loss.

The board appointed to inquire into this matter reported that from the time the *Manitoba* arrived, on August 10, to her departure, on August 25, no proper efforts had been made to distribute the beef to the troops, and that, although the meat was in excellent condition on arrival, the failure to distribute it resulted in its decay.

The Court declared that Messrs. Swift & Co. were in nowise responsible for the loss of the beef and said that they should most certainly be paid for it.



Dispatches are coming in from points along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers which give somewhat alarming accounts of the rise of these waters and the flooding of the low-lying districts.

Missouri River Floods. Every springtime the country is threatened with the same danger from floods. It is caused by the melting of the snows on the mountains. When the spring advances rapidly, and the thaws are sudden, the rivers, whose duty it is to carry off the surplus water, become overcharged and overflow their banks.

Two years ago the floods were so disastrous that it cost the government \$200,000 to repair the damage done. Thousands of people were rendered homeless, and millions of dollars' worth of sugar and cotton crops was destroyed.

The Cuban Troops Not Paid Yet 637

The present danger is reported from Omaha on the Missouri, and New Orleans on the Mississippi.

At Omaha the river became a raging torrent, and the conditions were more alarming than they had been at any time during the past eighteen years. Over two hundred people were driven from their homes, and many of them were forced to abandon their property.

Later telegrams, however, state that the worst of the danger is apparently past, and the Signal Service men insist that the waters will soon recede.

From New Orleans the breaking of a levee is reported. The crevasse (as these cracks in the levees, or banks, are called) is said to be two hundred feet wide, and it was reported that both ends of it were still giving way.

Engineers and laborers have been hurried to the spot in the hope of averting disaster. About twelve hundred acres of land have been flooded, but happily no lives have been lost.

* * *

The Cuban troops have not yet been paid, and General Gomez and Major-General Brooke are annoyed at the delay.

The Cuban Troops not yet Paid. The trouble has grown out of the army lists, which, as you read in No. 129, had nearly ten thousand more names on them than had been anticipated.

When Major-General Brooke received the lists from the Assembly he was informed on excellent authority that they had been "padded," and that the

real number of soldiers engaged in the war did not exceed the original thirty thousand named. He made close inquiries, and found that there was so much foundation for this statement, that he called General Gomez to him, and said that the list must be reduced to its proper limits, as he only had authority to pay thirty thousand men.

Without hesitation, General Gomez admitted that the lists had been doctored (falsified), and asked for two days to revise them.

This work seems somewhat difficult of accomplishment, for after some ten days of revising, General Gomez makes the list thirty-two thousand, while Major-General Brooke, who has meanwhile been making independent inquiries, has a much smaller estimate of the men to be paid. The Governor-General thinks it will not be right to commence the distribution until the lists are straightened out; meantime the annoying delay continues.

General Gomez has fresh trouble of his own on hand. He recently formed a Junta of Cuban generals to assist him in the work of paying off the army, and to advise him on all important points. He issued a proclamation announcing the formation of this national society, and stated that he was as devoted as ever to the cause of Cuba's freedom, and urged all patriots to work to prove themselves capable of governing themselves.

Having made these announcements, he met his friends in the Junta, and passed a resolution that twenty-four of the generals who had opposed him should be removed from active service and that their

escorts and aides should not be paid out of the fund. Among the men who have thus been put under the ban, are such patriots as Sanguily, Rivera, Lacret, and Vidal. Of course this action raised a tempest of opposition and made a large new crop of enemies for Gomez.

In other respects matters are settling down peacefully. The planters have taken heart since the time of paying their mortgages has been extended; the authorities are reforming the laws, and making them fairer toward accused persons.

A report from Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, who represents the Treasury Department in Havana, seems to show that while they were in office the Spanish customs officials made an excellent harvest from the duties.

The present tariff is sixty-two per cent lower than it was under Spanish rule. In spite of this fact, and the further fact that the people have been so impoverished by the war that they are importing much less than formerly, the customs receipts in Havana have been a million dollars a month. Under Spanish rule they were only seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month. It has been estimated that the officials ought to have turned in twenty-eight million dollars a year to their government, but nine millions a year appears to be all they accounted for.

It is small wonder that ruin overtook Spain when some of her sons retained Crown money in such an unwarranted manner.



As soon as the Filipinos learned the results of the first negotiations by their envoys, ^{The Philippines.} they sent the same parties back to General Elwell S. Otis to make another appeal, which differed very slightly from their first proposals.

General Otis refused this request as absolutely as he had the first one, but a further conference was held between the Filipino emissaries and the President of our Philippine Commission.

The result of this meeting has not been made public, but the authorities have stated that it was highly satisfactory, and promised a speedy settlement of the difficulties. It was rumored that at this meeting Aguinaldo's envoys were willing to acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States.

The American forces have made great advances during the past few days. On May 2 General Lawton's division captured Balinag and the villages in its vicinity, and pursued and scattered 1,600 insurgent troops. By this victory General Lawton opened communication with General Hale's forces.

May 4 General Lawton's division pushed still farther ahead and drove the enemy northward, while the troops under General MacArthur met the enemy about four miles south of San Fernando. The Filipinos were commanded by General Luna in person, but they were driven from their trenches and defeated. On the same day the town of San Tomas was also taken.

May 5 General MacArthur occupied San Fernando, which the rebels had made their seat of government after the flight from Malolos.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD goes to all civilized countries on the globe, and to some that are uncivilized. The following shows how an American lady abroad appreciated "the little newspaper." She wrote from Nice :

Please send Mrs. ——'s copy of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD henceforth to —— Street, New York. She finds it extremely interesting, and it was extremely valuable to her while on her dahabeah on the Nile during the past winter.

If you are going abroad you can have the paper follow you by sending 2 cents per week for foreign postage.



Smokeless Powder.

SMOKELESS POWDER has come to stay. Over twenty years ago powders that were smokeless were used in shotguns in Europe. They were what were known as "wood powders;" the substance was chiefly nitrated wood pulp, and while the results were in most cases superior to those from black powder, they were far from being perfect compositions. The principal trouble was caused by the drying out of the moisture, with consequent increase of pressure.

As promised, THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to-day gives an article on Smokeless Powder. It was written by Mr. Arthur Savage, General Manager of the Savage Arms Co., of Utica, N. Y. Parents will appreciate the caution he gives concerning the use of *suitable* powder by the little fellows who delight to use guns.

EDITOR.

To-day there are hundreds of different smokeless powders manufactured for different purposes, from the powder adapted for use in the thirteen-inch guns on battleships (the projectiles from which will penetrate thirty-seven inches of solid steel) down to the quick-acting powders for the twenty-two caliber rifles used by the callow youth on innocent robins.

The forms of these powders take many shapes ; the larger grains being principally prismatic and cubical, while the finest powder for the smallest arms is very similar in form to fine black powder, but of different color. The "high velocity" smokeless powder for rifles is made in four different forms. First, in strings or cords cut to the length of the powder chamber, as the English cordite ; second, these cords cut up into little sections ; third, in small squares, being sheets pressed and cut up with a sharp tool ; and fourth, in irregular grains similar to black powder, but of a more rounded shape.

While smokeless powder has many advantages over the well-known black, there are conditions which have to be carefully followed to get the best results. Among the peculiarities of several classes of rifle powders is the fact that when the bullet is not inserted in the shell, no ignition of the powder takes place, although the primers used are unusually powerful.

These new substances of destructive force require confinement, and it is just because of this condition that so many sportsmen unfamiliar with the new explosives get into trouble with their arms. The bore of shotguns being relatively large to that of rifles, and without grooves, necessitates a powder composi-

tion that will exert its force readily without undue confinement, wads and shot being the only inert resistance to be overcome by the expansive gases.



EXPLOSION OF 80 GRAINS OF BLACK POWDER.

When shotgun smokeless powders are loaded into rifle bottle-neck-shaped cartridge shells, the confinement is much greater, and the resistance offered to the jacketed bullet, through the quick twist of the

rifled grooves of the small bore, certainly adds enormously to the resistance.

Powders for small bore rifles are made differently from shotgun powders, and *should not be used in-*



EXPLOSION OF 30 GRAINS OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

discriminately, or for any other purpose than for which they are designed.

The principal advantages of smokeless powders for rifles are the increased velocity and consequently flatter trajectory given the projectile than when black powder is used; also the absence of smoke and, in some powders, the flash even in the nighttime;

lastly, the greatly reduced recoil through the slower combustion and the lighter report than follows the use of ordinary powder.

Smokeless powder also permits of the ammunition being made of lighter weight. The illustration on page 643 shows the explosion of thirty grains of black powder.

The cut on page 644 illustrates the burning of an equal amount of smokeless powder.

The basis of smokeless powder is principally a vegetable substance. Some manufacturers use straw, others wood, cotton waste, and other substances of this character. Some of the processes are kept secret as to details and proportions. The vegetable substances are acted upon by nitric acid until they become nitro-cellulose. It requires considerable experience to attain this result in a perfect manner. The cotton waste or other vegetable substance has to be cleaned from all impurities, not simply mechanically washed, but chemically purified, and this in itself requires very careful and long manipulation. When the washing process is perfected the substance must be dried absolutely and thoroughly; the washed substance must be kept in a condition of dryness until it is placed in the acid bath.

After receiving its proper proportion of acid, it is squeezed and placed in stoneware pots for a certain period, until it becomes known as "nitrated," after which it is washed again and neutralized, being treated with other chemicals, and still again washed until it appears as the finished nitro-powder ready to be canned and shipped.

To produce a successful nitro smokeless powder, it is necessary that the grain be hard, so that it can resist atmospheric changes; at the same time it must be sensitive to the heat and flame of the primer. One of the points to be attained is to get the highest possible velocity with the least possible pressure, and it must be as stable as it is possible to make it, and always give the same results, whatever the weather, temperature, or other atmospheric conditions may be to which it is subjected.

There are several manufacturers of high-grade smokeless powders in this country, one of them being the well-known E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., to whom the writer is indebted for many of the technical facts in this article.

Our brave boys in blue are now testing their smokeless-powder rifles in the distant Philippines, and incidentally dodging Aguinaldo's Mauser bullets that make queer buzzing sounds which resemble the song of flying insects on a hot summer's day; just as those same Kansas boys, not so very long ago, used to listen to when they had to sit drowsily still in the little country schoolhouse on the hill; but the song has a different meaning now.



Philip J. Wickser, Buffalo, N. Y., wrote:

Please tell me the names of all the ships fit for fighting that Admiral Dewey has in the Philippine Islands or that are on their way there. Also state the class of the ship. I enjoy your paper very much. I take three papers a week, and like THE GREAT ROUND WORLD the best. Please send me a premium catalogue.

The ships that are on our Asiatic Station that are fit for fighting, and their class, are as follows:

BALTIMORE,	Protected cruiser, 2d rate.
BENNINGTON,	Gunboat, 3d rate.
BOSTON,	Protected cruiser, 2d rate.
CASTINE,	Gunboat, 3d rate.
CHARLESTON,	Protected cruiser, 2d rate.
CONCORD,	Gunboat, 3d rate.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA,*	Gunboat, 3d rate.
HELENA,	Light-draft gunboat, 3d rate.
ISLA DE CUBA,	Gunboat, 3d rate.
ISLA DE LUZON,*	Gunboat, 3d rate.
MONADNOCK,	Double-turret monitor, 2d rate.
MONTEREY,	Barbette turret, low free board monitor, 2d rate.
OLYMPIA,	Protected cruiser, 1st rate.
OREGON,	Battleship, 1st rate.
PETREL,	Gunboat, 4th rate.
PRINCETON,	Composite gunboat, 3d rate.
WHEELING,	Composite gunboat, 3d rate.
YORKTOWN,	Gunboat, 3d rate.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

NINTH TRAVEL PAPER.

RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE—LIMES AND LIME JUICE—
ABSENCE OF WATER—COFFEE GROWING.

In the golden days when sugar was king, planters did not appreciate native talent. As a result there was but little available. Therefore artisans had to be brought from Merrie England. With chisel and brush they adorned imposing buildings now fallen into decay. Often this importing of costly talent meant finan-



* Formerly owned by Spain, but captured and owned by the United States.

cial suicide to the planters, but the motto adopted by many was "a short life and a merry one." They really seem to have ignored expense. Ere long revellers who had owned many acres were laid under the sod, and others came into possession. Only a stone proclaims that their lives ended prematurely. Peace to their ashes! One deplores their follies and passes on.

"Minard," lying one and one half miles from Brown's Town, is as beautiful an estate as exists in Jamaica. Its velvet lawns and noble old trees remind one of some grand park in the motherland. Some of its former owners squandered their all in profligate living and the property belongs to a colored mortgagee.

The careful observer is forced to the conclusion that had the original proprietors drunk less and worked harder, things would have been different. The most pronounced advocate of whiskey and rum drinking, if unbiased, must admit that intemperance has been the chief cause of wrecked prosperity in many of these cases. In its train followed indebtedness, which has for years been, and remains, the curse of the Island. It is the fruitful source of much dissatisfaction and hopeless despondency there.

On nearing Brown's Town the tourist is surprised at the red earth of the road. It was found in Manchester Parish that excellent bricks could be made from this particular soil. A geologist who traveled through the Island pronounced the earth excellent for converting into umber. Natives call the limestone near by "rock stone."

Lime trees abound. Thousands of limes are lost

by rotting, because, even with cheap labor, it only pays to pick this fruit at irregular intervals. Limes must be picked perfectly green, then allowed to "cure" for a couple of days on boards exposed to the sun, then they have to be wiped dry and packed closely, in order to reach America in proper condition. If picked "on the turn" they are sure to arrive at destination partly rotten. The price in America varies greatly. Sometimes an entire shipment realizes \$10.00 per single barrel; again, a shipment of equally good quality will only command \$1.25. Limes can be bought at the wharf in Jamaica for six shillings (\$1.50) per barrel; allowing for freight, insurance and charges, the profit is large. Unfortunately there is only a limited sale for them and that only in our warmest weather. This restricts the business.

Some estate proprietors own small presses and concentrating apparatus. These are employed in the pressing of lime juice, which is largely used in England. Concentrated lime juice is obtained by boiling, and from it citric acid is obtained. The greatest demand for lime juice exists in England and Russia. The British Admiralty orders supplies of lime juice carried aboard vessels in the British navy as a preventive of scurvy. The British Board of Trade requires its use aboard vessels in the merchant service. In the shipping articles, which seamen must sign before sailing, it is expressly stipulated that every seaman in tropical latitudes shall have a regular allowance of lime juice.

As with several Jamaican products, so in this, the

cost of packages forms a large item in the juice business. The fruit used is not counted as of much value. The day will no doubt come when orange juice also will be expressed and boiled for other purposes than wine, into which it is at present converted.

A large percentage of the orange crop comes from "Brown's Town way." The town of Brown's Town is healthful and remarkably clean. There is a better type of architecture visible here, and every man of importance tries to surpass his neighbor in the construction of his house and its adornment. Tourists are reminded of the pretty homes of Connecticut and New Jersey, and but for the cocoanut and breadfruit trees that raise their heads above the houses, would fancy themselves in the home land.

The great drawback here, however, is the absence of sweet, running water. The water supply (just as in the Bermudas) consists entirely of rain water collected in large tanks. A financial reward awaits the enterprising contractors who will teach residents the value of artesian wells. It is more than likely that before a great while subscriptions will be raised for driving a proper well. There was an artesian well driven during the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891 to teach people how to sink wells. But they were slow to learn the lesson.

Near here is the coffee district. Coffee plants do not thrive except at an elevation. A few straggling trees may be found some three hundred feet above sea level, but for successful crops the plants must grow at an altitude of at least fourteen hundred feet.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 20.

MAY 18, 1899.

Whole No. 132

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

Only recently has it been possible to learn that many subscriptions from school-teachers were booked last year at \$1 for 52 weeks.

Many of these subscriptions will shortly expire, and the present management is being asked almost daily to "accept the same price for another year." It

has been necessary to write to all teachers who requested this reduction that *it will not be accepted.*

(The present management has *filled* every one of these subscriptions *gratis*, although it never received a cent from any one of the teachers to whom the cut price was allowed.)

Although THE GREAT ROUND WORLD would regret to have old subscribers withdraw merely because they will not again receive the paper for \$1 per year, it must make clear that every one of the cut-price subscriptions, booked by the former publisher, helped to bring on disaster.

If THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is not worth \$1.50, it will be better not to renew. Certainly it will not help the present management to book subscriptions below \$1.50, and it positively will not do so.

Fortunately there are thousands who believe the paper as now published is worth several times its moderate subscription price. Among them is a Baltimore banker, who wrote:

I acknowledge receipt of the package of bound volumes of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, and enclose herein a check on the First National Bank for \$2.15 in payment of the enclosed bill. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is looked for with great interest by my boy of thirteen, and I am frank to say that it is looked forward to with equal interest by his father. I regard this publication as an interesting epitome of current history, and just the thing for the "busy man." *I think it is worth two or three times the price we pay for it.*

This was followed by a letter from a teacher in South Dakota, who wrote:

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has been of inestimable value to me in my school work, and also as a means of keeping myself well informed on current events of the world. I like particularly the science articles you have put in lately; in fact,

under its new management it is, in my estimation, the best paper of its kind published.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is not a philanthropic enterprise, but is conducted on a strictly business basis. It will not accept "cut rates," but intends (as it has done from the start, under its present management) to give subscribers somewhat greater value for their money than they expect. It has not *raised* its price, although for years the price was \$2.50. To-day, pioneer subscribers are receiving the *improved* paper at \$1 less than the \$2.50 they willingly paid at the start.



Will friends please note that premiums are *not* given for renewals, or when one member of a family orders the paper for another member of the *same* family. Premiums are given solely to gain *new* subscribers. For that reason alone the cost of a premium is deducted from the first year's subscription, in the expectation that in most cases it may be said, "Once a subscriber *always* a subscriber."



(May 9, 1899.)

Mr. Edward Atkinson and the Anti-Expansion Society.—The Postmaster-General has instructed the Postmaster at San Francisco to take out of the mails destined for Manila copies of three pamphlets issued by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who is the Vice-President of the Anti-Expansion League.

A few weeks ago the authorities were distressed to

find that some one had sent seditious letters and pamphlets to volunteers in the Philippines, in which they were impressed with the idea that it was wrong for us to attempt to conquer the islands. According to these papers, the war ceased when peace was declared with Spain, and volunteers should therefore demand their discharge and return home, instead of remaining to prosecute an iniquitous war.

It was found that these publications came from the Anti-Expansion Society, and as a direct result of the discovery the order was issued to prevent the society's pamphlets from reaching the troops at Manila.

The opinion of those in authority is that in sending out these papers the Anti-Expansion Society, and Mr. Atkinson, made themselves liable to the law, and could be imprisoned for ten years, and fined \$10,000. There seems, however, to be no intention of prosecuting the society or its vice-president for the present, as it is supposed that Mr. Atkinson was unaware of the gravity of the crime he committed, and nothing further will be done than to exclude this objectionable literature from the mails.

The attention of the government was called to the matter by General Elwell S. Otis, who noticed that the troops were becoming mutinous and discontented; on investigation he found out the work the Anti-Expansion Society was doing and cabled to Washington about it.

The War Department after examination decided that the publications of the society were likely to incite the American soldiers to mutiny, and to foment, encourage, and prolong the insurrection of the

Filipinos. A report was at once sent to the government, and the order to the San Francisco Postmaster was the result.

Orders to the same effect have also been sent to Manila, and should any of this objectionable matter reach the Philippines through other sources, it will be stopped by the military authorities there.

Mr. Atkinson is extremely indignant over the whole affair. He insisted that the pamphlets complained of were merely taken from the Congressional reports, and could not therefore have been of a seditious or objectionable character, and declared that the suppression of his pamphlets is an attempt to deprive the people of the right of free speech.

Mr. Atkinson should remember that, when overstepped, liberty becomes license, and it then becomes the duty of all right-thinking persons to restrict that liberty to prevent its abuse.

It is not right for a man to abuse his country and the policy which has been decided on by the men who have been placed at the head of the government, even though he does not approve of the policy.



(May 9, 1899.)

Cecil Rhodes and His Railroad.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes is certainly one of the most wonderful men of this most enterprising age.

On May 1 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the British Parliament that the Government had been unable to accept the proposals made by Mr. Cecil Rhodes for the construction of a railroad which should connect the Cape

of Good Hope, in Africa with Cairo, in Egypt. The announcement was made in the House of Commons and was greeted with cheers by the radical members of the House.

One would have supposed that the lack of support from the government would have been a severe blow to Mr. Rhodes, but the very next day he appeared before the chartered British South African Company as serene and unruffled as ever, and in a speech stated that while he regretted the fact that the government had not come to an agreement with him, he would inform the stockholders of the company that the directors had decided to raise \$15,000,000 by issuing shares, and that the railway would be built anyhow.

The \$15,000,000 was needed to build another seven hundred and fifty miles of road, and Mr. Rhodes hinted that when that was built money would be forthcoming to continue the railway to the proposed limit.

England is just now in a speculative mood. When Sir Thomas Lipton returned to his native country a year ago with his tea projects, he at once became the man of the hour. The shares in his enterprises were bought with amazing rapidity ; the people flocked to him and asked him to oblige them by taking their money.

It has been much the same thing with Cecil Rhodes. When it was announced that he would speak at the meeting of the South African Company the people flocked to hear him. Society women and persons of the utmost prominence in London arrived at the Cannon Street Hotel, where the meeting was to be

held, as early as seven o'clock in the morning. The meeting was called for midday. Long before 10 A. M. the hall was thronged, and the doors had to be closed. The crowds outside of the hotel were so great that the police had to disperse them.

Mr. Rhodes spoke most flatteringly of the German Kaiser on account of the assistance he had rendered the scheme for a telegraph line from one end of Africa to the other. The promoter stated that this line would be completed in three years.

He also stated that the lowest bid he had received for the construction of the railroad had been from the Carnegie Company, Pittsburg, Pa., but that he had not been compelled to accept it because it did not comply with certain requirements in the specifications; he had therefore been able to avoid having the material supplied from abroad.

There has been an interesting case in London in connection with the Jameson raid. One of the troopers who took part in the raid, named Adye, was disabled, but as the raid was an unlawful affair, he could not claim a pension from the government. He therefore sued Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson for having misled him into the belief that he was doing the bidding of his Queen and fighting for his country. The courts decided that Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson would not have to pay the unfortunate soldier for the damage done to him in the raid. It was proved by Capt. Coventry, who took part in the raid, that the troopers were informed of its nature after they had gone a mile.

A similar suit brought by Trooper Burrows was

decided on May 10 in favor of Messrs. Rhodes and Jameson.

* * *

(May 10, 1899.)

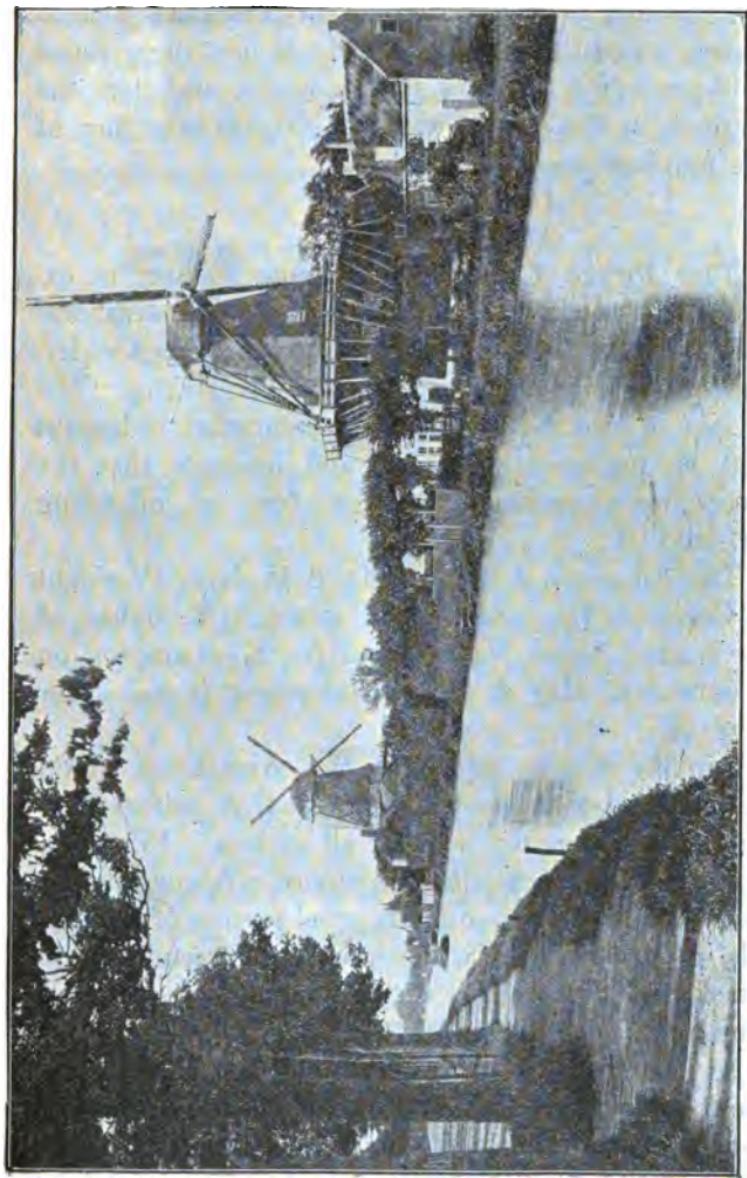
More Trouble in the Transvaal.—Fresh protests have been made by the Uitlanders in the Transvaal against the government of President Krüger. They declared that they were not being granted full rights of citizenship, and repeated many of the old grievances which led to the Jameson raid.

A petition signed by over twenty-one thousand British subjects was forwarded to the Home Secretary in London, through the British Agent in Pretoria (capital of the Transvaal), and the people are anxiously waiting to learn whether England will interfere in their behalf or not. They believe that if their mother country takes a firm stand at this juncture, their troubles and annoyances will be brought to a speedy finish.

There has been considerable discussion in the British Parliament recently over the decision of the government to increase the force in the Transvaal from three thousand men to nine thousand in two years. Some of the members insisted that this was merely intended as a threat to President Krüger to force him to submit to the dictates of England.

The government stated that there was no intention to force the Boers to do anything against their wishes, but that an increased force was necessary to meet the tremendous military preparations which the Transvaal was making along its borders.

President Krüger, in the course of his speech at



VIEW IN HOLLAND.

Amid such peaceful surroundings in The Hague, the Czar's Peace Conference is now holding its sessions.

the opening of the Volksraad (or Transvaal Parliament), stated that the Boer land was now the greatest gold-producing country in the world, and that the increase in the output was \$22,000,000 over that of the previous year.

* * *

(May 10, 1899.)

The Peace Conference.—Some feeling is expressed on account of the fact that the Transvaal was not asked to send a delegate to the Peace Conference which is about to take place at The Hague. The people of the Netherlands are somewhat indignant that no invitation was sent, and intimate that the Boers were excluded through fear of offending England.

The American delegates, Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, and Captain A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, sailed for Southampton on Wednesday, May 3. The conference is called for May 18.

Captain Mahan said that the Americans would endeavor to convince the congress that privateering should be discountenanced by all nations. Privateering is, in other words, licensed piracy. A government issues letters of marque and reprisal to some of her vessels, by authority of which they have permission to attack and capture any of the enemy's vessels that they may encounter on the high seas.

At the time of our war with Spain there was a great outcry when it was announced that Spain had issued letters of marque to some of her merchant vessels.

Privateering is a wicked practice, which should be absolutely abolished. It makes unprotected merchant craft the prey of unscrupulous adventurers, and greatly restricts commercial enterprise, as owners are not willing to expose vessels and cargoes to the risk of capture.

It is said that Russia has expressed a wish that the proceedings of the Peace Conference shall be kept strictly secret, that no newspaper reporters shall be admitted, and that the public shall be kept in absolute ignorance until the whole matter has been concluded, when a summary of the discussion and the decisions that may have been arrived at shall be made known.

This is an excellent idea, and it is to be hoped it will be carried out. These important national matters should never be made the property of the people at large until they have been so fully decided upon that no amount of sensational journalism can interfere with them.

* * *

(May 11, 1899.)

The Treaty Shore Again.—Fresh trouble has been stirred up between France and England through the burning of a lobster factory on St. John's Island, Newfoundland, a part of the French Treaty shore.

The fishermen of Newfoundland are very jealous of the rights which the French have on their shore, and would be only too delighted if by some means or another they could put an end to the arrangement.

The French gained these rights through the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which gave them permission to fish off a certain portion of the coast, and to land and

dry their catch. It was expressly stated that they were not to put up any buildings other than the sheds necessary for the work of drying.

When the treaty was made cod fishing was the main industry, but since that time the French fishermen have made lobsters their principal catch, and to the intense indignation of the Newfoundland fishermen they exceeded their rights under the treaty, erected lobster factories, and have carried on an extensive trade by canning and potting lobsters.

The British government has legalized this lobster traffic by an agreement with France, but the people of Newfoundland have become so dissatisfied over it that the colonial government refused to agree to the arrangement for another year, and insisted that the shore rights shall be bought back from France by the home government.

The feelings of the people ran so high that on finding they could not influence the home parliament with words, they determined to try what deeds would do, so they set fire to a lobster factory.

When inquiry was made into the matter a settler of Newfoundland confessed he had done the deed, and gloried in it; he declared that it was time Frenchmen were cleared off the coast. He boasted that no Newfoundland jury would convict him of the crime.

France sent several of her newest cruisers into these waters to protect her fishermen, and England in turn replaced her old-fashioned warships, which she had kept on these northern coasts, with the swiftest and most modern vessels at her command. The officers aboard cruisers will see that for this year the rights

under the treaty will be respected, and after this it is expected that some change will be made.

* *
(May 11, 1899.)

The French in Siam.—There is a report that the French are increasing their territory in Siam. The report has been officially denied, in so far as the actual cession of territory is concerned, but it is admitted that negotiations are in progress to remove the unpleasantness which has existed for some time between the French and the Siamese.

The two nations have been constantly at odds on account of a strip of ground on the Siamese side of the boundary river, which is called neutral ground, but on which France has the right to build stations for her commerce.

It is asserted that the Siamese have given up the neutral strip to France and in addition have left her in peaceful possession of Chantabon (shawn-taw-bun), the second port in the kingdom, which France seized in 1893 as security for the payment of the Siamese war debt.

There is no doubt that the French occupation of Siam will mean enlightenment and progress for the country; but at the same time one cannot help feeling a touch of sympathy for these poor Asiatic peoples who are being put off their own territory while other and more powerful nations are profiting by their loss.

* *

An Armistice in Samoa.—An armistice has been declared in Samoa in accordance with the wishes of

the three governments concerned, who desire that during the time the investigations are being made by the Commissioners, who are now on their way to Apia, peace shall reign on the island.

The followers of Mataafa unfortunately failed to understand the true significance of the request for a cessation of hostilities, and were very jubilant over it, taking it for granted that it had been made because the British and Americans were in distress.

This idea was encouraged by the fact that the German Consul, the Herr Rose who has been at the bottom of so much of the trouble, refused to sign his name to the demand for an armistice.

He will probably get into trouble with his government over this, as Germany fully agreed with the United States and England that hostilities must cease while the investigation was proceeding.

Woeful tales were cabled to us from Apia, via Auckland, on account of this armistice. It was said that the Mataafans controlled the supplies of the island, and that the white people there would now be entirely at their mercy.

These reports are considered to be somewhat exaggerated.

One very serious phase of the case has been brought to the attention of the people through Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who spent many years in Samoa, and is well acquainted with the people and their habits. She declared that the shelling of the villages by the British and American men-of-war was a very cruel thing. According to her statements, when the Samoans go to war they force every able-bodied man

to fight for them, and only leave behind in their villages the women, children, and invalids. The bombardment of the villages therefore does no good as far as breaking the power of the enemy goes, but destroys a number of helpless and inoffensive people.

It is not yet known whether Mataafa, in consenting to the armistice, has agreed to submit the tangled affairs of Samoa to the arbitration of the Commissioners; further news on this point is anxiously awaited.



(May 11, 1899.)

From the Sudan.—A despatch from Cairo stated that there is fresh trouble in the Sudan.

Before the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, started for Omdurman, on his return from Europe, he received a message from the Sultan of Darfur that he would be glad to maintain friendly relations with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. In accordance with the etiquette of the matter, the Sirdar at once despatched an emissary to him to assure him of the friendly feeling which the Europeans and Egyptians entertained for him, and much satisfaction was felt that this potentate, who could have given much trouble, had declared himself in sympathy with the Europeans.

Darfur was a portion of the Egyptian Sudan prior to the revolt of the Mahdi, but after his advent, it asserted its independence, chose its own Sultan, and became an independent country.

The work of the Anglo-Egyptians in the Sudan could not be completed until Egypt had reasserted her power over all the territory which formerly was hers; it was for this reason that the submission of

the Sultan of Darfur was so pleasing to the authorities.

In order that the fullest friendship might be established the Sirdar had despatched on the important mission to the Sultan of Darfur no less a person than his own nephew, who took with him an escort of one hundred and fifty men and a number of presents.

On May 3 the nephew returned with but thirty of the men who had been sent to escort him, and reported that he had found on reaching Darfur that one Ali Dinar had attacked the ambassadors, killed one hundred of them and forced the handful that remained to flee.

It is said that this incident will force the Egyptian government to send out an expedition against the new Sultan of Darfur to punish him for his cruelty and inhospitality.



(May 11, 1899.)

Fire Chief Bonner Resigns.—Hugh Bonner, who has been Chief of the Fire Department of New York City for the last ten years, has resigned from his post, and a nephew of Richard Croker has been appointed Acting Chief until the Fire Commissioners fill the place. The new Fire Chief must be appointed within thirty days, and it is expected that Edward F. Croker, who was made Deputy Chief last July, will receive the appointment.

Chief Bonner has been connected with the Fire Department since 1853, and the wonderful progress made in the method of fighting fires is largely due to his energy and skill as a leader.

For some months past there has been an effort on the part of Tammany to oust the Chief, but the prominent business men of the city have had such faith in Chief Bonner's ability to extinguish fires and protect property, that they have strongly opposed efforts made in the Legislature to put him out of office.

The Chief is nearly sixty years of age, and resigned for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a school which is about to be started in this city for teaching the best method of extinguishing fires.

The plan was conceived many years ago by Mr. Simon Brentano, but was not carried into effect because it was felt that the success of the plan depended on having a man like Chief Bonner at the head. The Chief was unwilling to give up his work in the department, and could not be induced to accept the new charge. The recent fires in this city, and the awful loss of life attending them, have convinced him that the time is ripe for starting such an institution, and as he feels that his work is growing a trifle too much for his strength, he has decided to resign from the public service and take up this new and useful branch of work. He will teach the students who seek him the finer points of fire fighting, and will investigate all promising new methods and machines which may be invented in his line of work.

Bills have already been introduced into the Legislature to force hotel keepers and proprietors to erect balconies on the outer walls of their hotels, which shall connect from floor to floor with fireproof staircases, and to which every room in the house must

open. These bills are intended to prevent the terrible loss of life such as followed the attempts of the unfortunate victims of the Windsor Hotel fire to let themselves down from their rooms by the ropes provided for the purpose.

Professor Stillman, of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., advised that a law should be passed requiring all woodwork used in the construction of houses, hotels, etc., to be fireproof.

He drew attention to a fact which Chief Bonner dwelt on several years ago when the question of high buildings was discussed, that no building is absolutely fireproof in which wood is used. A building constructed of iron and stone is not fireproof so long as wood is used for the doors, windows, and decorations. He demonstrated that if no woodwork was used in a house made of fireproof materials, it would only be necessary to close the door and shut off the draught to put the fire out, but that as long as flames could be fed with inflammable material, so long would the fire burn and increase.

The wood recommended by Professor Stillman is wood that has been treated with fireproofing material and has been kiln dried. He asserted that all kinds of wood can be thus treated without loss of beauty or strength. A fireproof wood can be just as highly polished as the natural wood, and will not lose any of its decorative qualities, but will be far more valuable through being noncombustible.

Tests of all kinds have been made on such wood at Stevens Institute, and it was found to be absolutely fireproof.

(May 12, 1899.)

The Dreyfus Case.—The Dreyfus Case continues to be the absorbing topic in Paris. The decision of the Court of Cassation is expected momentarily, and the people are in a fever heat of excitement over it.

It seems as if Dreyfus at last will have a chance to clear himself. So much that is wrong has come out at the examination that the government is fairly well convinced that the punishment of Dreyfus was contrived by the General Staff. It seems evident that Dreyfus was unpopular with army men, and it having been proved that one of the men who had access to the plans of fortifications, and who knew the policy and intentions of the military authorities, betrayed the secrets of the army, the Staff for want of a criminal fixed the crime on Dreyfus, and did not realize the hornets' nest on which they were treading.

In spite of all the efforts to intimidate the men who believed in his innocence (such as Picquart) and to remove others (like the unhappy Colonel Henry), truth is struggling to light, and too much is now known for the affair to be hushed up.

Realizing this, the government has announced that it will not attempt to interfere with the work of the Court of Cassation, at least until its decision has been handed in. If, however, the Court should be against revising the case and granting a new trial to Dreyfus, the government is pledged to look into the matter on its own account, and if sufficient evidence is found to warrant such action, will demand that the decision shall be reversed, and that Dreyfus shall be permitted to plead his innocence.

This most remarkable case has been responsible for the downfall of still another Minister of War.

Certain lectures that were to be given at the Polytechnique were forbidden by order of the government. The Chamber of Deputies met after the mandate had gone forth, and one of its members asked why this order had been issued.

The Minister of War rose and stated that the lecturer had delivered a discourse in favor of Dreyfus, which had irritated the students, and in consequence the lectures had been forbidden. The Minister of War closed his explanation with the announcement that he thought the course adopted in suppressing the lectures had been an excellent one. At this exhibition of feeling against Dreyfus the Deputies began to hoot and groan, and the Minister of War was obliged to withdraw. Soon after he sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and M. Camille Kranz, the late Minister of Public Works, has been given the post.



(May 13, 1899.)

Quiet in Samoa.—Despatches from Samoa (dated May 4, via Auckland) stated that quiet now prevails in Samoa. The natives who at first were inclined to think that the demand on the part of the allies for an armistice was merely a sign of weakness, have learned better, and are convinced that it will be best for all concerned to have the vexed question left to the Commissioners for settlement.

Rear-Admiral Kautz reported he had withdrawn the marines and sailors from shore, as there was no longer any fear of an outbreak.

After the armistice had been declared some marines from the British cruiser went to the battlefield of Vailima and recovered a machine gun which had been captured by the rebels. The country round about is being scoured for old lead of any description, lest the natives find it and melt it for fresh bullets. In case the Commission does not settle the matter in dispute, it is probable that the insurrection will break out afresh. Therefore it is well for the allied British and American forces to see that arms and ammunition cannot be supplied to the rebels.

A British planter who was taken captive by the Mataafans and held for six weeks has just been set at liberty and returned to Apia. He tells dreadful tales of his life with the savages. They kept him in constant fear of death, and on the slightest provocation would threaten to behead him. The Samoans make it a rule to behead their enemies, and part of the ceremony which is performed by returning victors is the carrying before them of the heads of their fallen enemies, which are stuck on long poles.

Rear-Admiral Kautz sent in his report concerning the outbreak which resulted in the death of Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan. The encounter in which they lost their lives was the one in which the natives of Mataafa's party were said to have been led by a German who directed the rebels how to trap the American and British marines in ambush and have them at a disadvantage.

The Admiral's report is of such a grave nature that it has not (May 12) been made public. It is stated that he fixed the blame for the sad occurrence entirely

on the Germans, but no international complications are now feared, let his report be what it may, as it has been decided that this matter shall also be submitted to the Commissioners, and the blame will be fixed by them for all mistakes that have been made.

* *

(May 13, 1899.)

Admiral Dewey to Return.—Affairs in the Philippines are assuming such satisfactory shape, that the return of Admiral Dewey is being not only talked of, but actually prepared for.

The application of the insurgents for an armistice, and the desertions from the rebel ranks, convince the authorities that peace is only a question of a few days, and they have therefore decided to recall Admiral Dewey for a much-needed rest.

Admiral Dewey is a member of the Philippine Commission, and knows the state of affairs in the islands. He can therefore give the President verbal information regarding these islands which it will be very important for him to have before he decides on the future policy of the United States toward the Filipinos.

There has been a brisk rivalry between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts for the honor of receiving the Admiral. San Francisco has offered to provide the most magnificent train the world has ever seen, to convey him across the continent, but it has been decided that the *Olympia* with the Admiral on board shall come through the Suez Canal and arrive on the Atlantic border of our great country.

If the conditions in the Philippines progress as

favorably as they have done, and the Admiral is no longer needed, he will probably be able to reach these coasts by the end of July or the beginning of August.



(May 13, 1899.)

The Army Beef Court's Report.—On Monday, May 8, the findings of the Army Beef Court were made public after having received the official endorsement of President McKinley.

The Court found that the assertions made by Major-General Miles that the refrigerated beef was "embalmed" have not been sustained by the evidence produced.

According to the opinion of the Court it was proved that the beef was in good condition when delivered, but was spoiled in passing through the commissariat, and was therefore not suitable as an army ration.

The Commanding-General is severely criticised for not having called the attention of the authorities to the condition of the beef earlier; the Court stated that the health of 150,000 soldiers was a matter of such vital importance that Major-General Miles should not have wasted a moment in informing the War Department that in his opinion the rations supplied to the troops were causing sickness.

General Eagan also received a reprimand for purchasing such enormous quantities of canned food without waiting to find if it would prove serviceable as a ration. His action in this respect is characterized as a "colossal error."

When the report was made public it was rumored

that the Secretary of War, General Russell A. Alger, would resign, because General Eagan had testified that his every step had been taken with the sanction of the Secretary, and that therefore censure of Eagan meant censure of General Alger. The whole affair seems, however, to have blown over. The report concluded with a recommendation that no further proceedings should be taken, and the President seems willing to follow this suggestion. The meat packers have, however, endeavored to persuade him to punish Major-General Miles for his embalmed beef story, as they say it has injured their trade. It is unlikely that anything will be done in this direction.



(May 15, 1899.)

American Troops in the Philippines.—It is reported from Washington that General Elwell S. Otis has prepared a plan of campaign, which, if successful, will effectually crush the rebellion and put an end to our troubles in the Philippines.

It is believed that about nine thousand insurgents are intrenched at Bacolor, in a very strong position. It is the opinion of the commander-in-chief that if this body of men can be met and defeated, it will have such an effect on the rest of the insurgents that they will at once lay down their arms.

Bacolor is southwest of San Fernando, where General MacArthur has established his headquarters, and is connected with San Fernando by a wagon road. The plan is that troops shall be sent to guard the road and prevent any escape in this direction while MacArthur attacks with the main body of his forces.

In the meanwhile General Lawton is to cut off the retreat in the direction of Manila, and attack the rebels from the rear.



In deference to numerous requests the plan of dating the pages of Current History is introduced with this number. It will permit of quick reference to dates.

EDITOR.



LIQUID AIR.

Liquid air is neither as new, nor as novel, as many persons suppose. It has been known to scientists in Great Britain and on the Continent for years. It however remained for an American to produce *greater* cold and for a *longer* period, by the use of liquid air, than had been produced by others in the same field.

How it is Made.—The principle of liquefying air, and gases, is very simple. It is well known that when a gas is *compressed*, it gives out heat. When the pressure is removed, the gas takes up the heat it gave out during compression.

In the system exhibited in our country, the operator arranges that part of the apparatus which liquefies the air so that when the air (which has been highly compressed by a steam engine) is allowed to expand, it

An appreciative subscriber at the head of a Colorado school wrote:

"My pupils are most anxious that you should explain Liquid Air in your paper. I would like to have the Travel Papers (*In The Universe*), and if you will send them to me I will remit."

[The Liquid Air article appears in this issue.—EDITOR.]

takes up the heat from a pipe which contains compressed air, and the heat is thus reduced. This of course produces *cold* in the pipe. (The absence of heat means cold.)

Degrees of Cold Produced.—In the process the cold produced is so intense that the air finally drops in a liquid form. The liquid air is a grayish fluid which gives out a heavy, cold vapor that gathers on the sides of the vessel in which it is held. If the vapor touches any part of the human frame, a cool sensation results.

The liquid air is stored in a jacketed can which is wrapped in felt, to prevent the action of outside heat. Every gallon of liquid air contains about 800 gallons of ordinary air. Its expansive properties are enormous and hard to realize.

If a little of the liquid air is confined in a tight iron pipe, the liquefied air will blow it to atoms in two seconds. The fluid is not explosive, however, and can be handled as safely and as easily as water.

Freezing of Mercury and Alcohol.—It requires 312° below zero (Fahrenheit) to liquefy common air. Some idea of this degree of cold can be gained by remembering that it only requires 40° below zero to freeze mercury. Alcohol only requires 202° below zero to become frozen, and has been used to record all degrees of cold temperatures. This is why it is used for compasses aboard vessels.

But liquid air only freezes at 110° below the lowest limit which can be recorded by even a spirit thermometer. Probably the severest cold ever obtained artificially arose from liquefying hydrogen gas. This

was produced in England. It is interesting to know that absolute zero is supposed by scientists to be 461° below zero. This is considered to be the cold which exists in starland spaces, where it is believed no heat exists.

When Melted Iron and Liquid Air do not Burn.—If you touch anything with a temperature of 312° below zero, you will experience an extraordinary sensation, but an operator can plunge his hand into a dish of liquid air and if he *immediately* withdraws it, no bad results follow. In the same way, workmen in a rolling mill will dip their hands into molten metal and by promptly withdrawing them will escape burns. Several GREAT ROUND WORLD readers in South Bethlehem, Pa., witnessed this act.

Whether liquid air or molten iron is handled, the moisture of the hand forms a momentary protection.

Some uses of and Experiments with Liquid Air.—Liquid air is useful in many ways and is making a good record in surgery. It is used in place of caustics, is cheaper and can be better controlled. Recently a prominent surgeon performed an operation for cancer by its aid and reported a cure.

Liquid air will freeze iron and steel and make them brittle; but it has the opposite effect on precious metals, which it makes tougher. It will freeze mercury so hard that a block of it can be used as a hammer for driving nails. We all know how hard it is to handle the elusive globules in their natural state.

Many curious experiments can be made with liquid air. Among them are the boiling of it in a teapot, over a block of ice; freezing eggs in it until they be-

come hard as quartz; freezing beefsteak until in a few seconds it becomes as brittle as glass.

Liquid Nitrogen.—When liquid nitrogen is boiled away from liquid air, an almost pure liquid oxygen remains. This is a wonderful producer of very rapid combustion. If some is placed in a tumbler made of ice, and a steel spring with a lighted match at one end is placed in it, the moment the steel touches the oxygen it will burn like a pine knot.

3,500° Above and 312° Below Zero.—Let it be remembered that the steel will be burning at a temperature of *3,500° above zero*, in a holder of *ice* which contains liquid air at *312° below zero*, and we have two extremes hard to grasp.

If liquid air is thrown on woolen felt, when the felt ignites it explodes and burns like gun cotton. Under ordinary circumstances felt does not burn when touched with a match. Very likely therefore liquid air will be used for making explosives.

Liquid Air Cheapened.—The making of liquid air nowadays is not an expensive business. But before the present simple process had become possible, liquid air was very costly. An Englishman made a wineglassful, but it cost the equivalent of \$3,000. Every drop was more precious than a diamond. The original discovery must be credited to a French experimenter who combined great pressure with great cold and produced the clear, transparent liquid oxygen.

An American reduced a very expensive scientific plaything to the basis of cheapness and utility, and, as frequently happens, the original discovery led to others.

Liquid Air in its Infancy.—Even to-day the art is in its infancy, and before long our young readers may carry a tin of liquid air with them to instruct and amuse those who assert that "There is nothing new under the sun."

In fact, for a large number of subscriptions needed to cover cost THE GREAT ROUND WORLD will fill orders for shipments of liquid air for schools and colleges, although this article was not written for an advertisement, but to impart information to subscribers. For that reason no names are given.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

BLUE MOUNTAIN COFFEE—GETTING INTO DEBT—TRICKS IN THE COFFEE TRADE—VENTURESOME FISHERMEN.

THE quality of the north side coffee does not compare favorably with the south side, chiefly because of its being grown at too low a level. The cultivation, too, is comparatively recent, and the business is an infant industry. With the output of more intelligent effort, there is no reason why quality and quantity should not be largely improved. Taken by itself, Jamaican coffee is not as good as when used for *blending* purposes, in combination with other growths. Its flavor is too rank in the coarser grades, and too strong in the finer. The famous Blue Mountain cof-



fee berries raised near Kingston do not yield a desirable beverage if it is drunk alone; but mixed with Eastern coffees, the decoction is pronounced by good judges to be the finest in the world.

Blue Mountain grades sell for extraordinary prices in London, and are always in demand. North side coffee is known commercially as "fair ordinary," and does not command a high price in the States. It is often sold by New York spice firms as good Maracaibo. The better quality sold in Brown's Town Market is "hand picked."

Ordinarily the crudest methods of picking, curing, sorting, and shipping prevail. When the crop comes in, small settlers fetch it to the coffee house "in trash," that is, with the outer covering or parchment enclosing the berries. It is then "pulped" by having a great, wide, wooden wheel run over it a number of times. This detaches the trash. Afterward the entire quantity is dumped into a fanning mill, which separates the berries from the broken trash.

This process involves considerable loss in weight, and the purchase of coffee "in the trash" is therefore at best very hazardous. Ignorant buyers often lose heavily by not making proper allowance for loss.

Many of the small settlers, and they raise the bulk of the crop, are badly off financially by the time their crops come in. The deplorable "cash advance" system prevails, and the ease with which money is obtained from merchants in advance of gathering tempts many growers to mortgage a year's work.

It forms part of the business policy of most traders and merchants to get these small planters into

their debt. If the sum realized from the crop does not cover the indebtedness, the poor borrower is crippled by a debt which he cannot hope to reduce for a year at least. Interest is supposed to be six per cent. per annum; but this is a delusion. What with bonus, commissions, and sundries, this six often swells to fourteen per cent. and over. Besides this tax, the borrower is compelled to sell his crop to the *lender*, and often cannot realize as much as he could if he were a free agent, at liberty to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

To get back these heavy advances, the merchants whose own business is largely worked on borrowed capital, ship the coffee away too soon. They prefer to have buyers lose the weight which shrinkage involves, rather than stand it themselves, as they would have to do in case coffee was kept at the wharf instead of being rushed off by the earliest steamer.

The tricks in this trade are many, the principal one being "stove-piping." This consists in filling the bottom of the sack with good coffee, inserting a short piece of stove-pipe and filling it with refuse pimento, rubbish, or small pebbles, then pouring good coffee all around the stove-pipe. Finally the manipulator withdraws the pipe, fills the top of the bag with good coffee, and the deception is complete. This is considered "smart" business, and few stop to consider the folly of such dishonest practice.

Retracing the way to Runaway Bay, we follow the sea, mile after mile, stopping at intervals to admire the sandy beach, or collect delicate shells. There are fishermen in sight just returning from their fish-pots,

with a rare collection of silk fish, snappers, bass, and others. These pots are very ingeniously made, of plaited straw. Woe betide the rash fish which explores their interior. Certain it is it cannot escape. By intuition these men know just where to anchor their pots, and travelers are astounded when they sweep the water with a glass to find fishermen far from land, hauling up their pots.

They fear no waves, and yet are frequently in peril of their lives. A simple branch marks where the pot is submerged, and these sons of toil, without chart or compass, find their way to the anchorage. These anchorages are shifted frequently to conform to the movements of the fish. Men will not go out in what is termed "wicked" weather, but over and over the perils threaten without warning. The sea, which at five in the morning is as smooth as glass and tempts them to paddle from safety, may, at short notice, rise to a height that would immediately swamp any boat not handled with the utmost skill.

Sometimes fishermen are unable to get back, and remain out all night, spending their time in dipping out water and keeping their canoe's head to the sea. They have been known when canoes were swamped to keep themselves afloat, and, after righting, free them of water, get in and paddle to shore. The canoes are hollowed out of the trunks of cottonwood trees by manual labor. They are as light as a St. Lawrence skiff. A landsman cannot sit in one without causing it to capsize at once, so "crank" are they.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)



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PUBLISHER'S DESK

This is the season when the annual flitting begins. Before many weeks schools will close, and the long vacation will set in. Now is the time when "The Little Newspaper" will be a greater help than ever.

While few care to do much reading in hot weather, very few are willing to stagnate during vacation. It is not a task to peruse the pages of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD once a week. With little exertion

readers will thereby keep fully posted during vacation on what goes on in the world.



Addresses will be changed as often as required, but, on account of the large mailing list, *ten* days' previous notice will be necessary. Please always give *old* and *new* addresses or delay may result. Kindly read notice on second cover page in regard to re-forwarding papers.



It is customary for some publishers to continue to send papers long after subscriptions have expired. A few weeks later they send bills and requests for payment. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD does not follow that plan. It sends a notice *two weeks before a subscription expires*. If no renewal arrives, it sends a *second notice, one week before expiration*. *If no renewal arrives*, at the end of that week the name is removed from the mailing list.

Very few subscribers fail to renew. The majority of the few who do not renew write explaining that they must give up for financial reasons, not because they like the paper any less.

If you have allowed your subscription to run out, you can at once secure all back numbers by sending \$1.50 for 52 weeks or 75 cents for six months.

Many friends have written to learn why no papers arrived. The reason is simple—their subscriptions expired, and until renewed *no* copies will be sent. "The Little Newspaper" will steadily grow more and more interesting, the aim of the management being to make it always indispensable.



Wireless Telegraphy.—On pages 471 and 624 you read how lives had been saved by the modern method of telegraphing without wires to the South Foreland Lighthouse for aid.

On page 687 is shown a picture of the South Foreland Lighthouse and the mast which was used in receiving the message. The mast is 150 feet high and consists of three lengths. The life-saving message traveled over thirty miles.

The machine through which the message became legible is illustrated on page 689. The apparatus consists, among other things, of an induction coil, transmitters, and receivers. The spark used was three-quarters of an inch. The signals were given by a Morse recorder, and separately by strokes of a bell. Even if the recorder paper strip could not have been read, the sounds from the bell corresponded with the movement of the transmitter at the other end, and were clearly understood.

A speed of 14 to 15 words per minute was obtained, but expert French operators since then have been able to obtain a speed of 20 words.

Marconi's system is available for connecting islands, or places separated by the sea, up to a distance of 60 miles or more. Probably in the near future a greater range will be covered. But even 60 miles is a great distance for wireless telegraphy to cover. Fine progress has been made, and by means of recent improvements signals intended for the French coast no longer

interfere with those meant for the English coast, and vice versa.

The system works by induction, on somewhat the same principles as the Gilliland telegraph system was worked in our country some twelve years ago. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company experimented with the latter, and the operator in the parlor car sent and received messages accurately while the express traveled at over sixty miles per hour.

Probably some day wireless telegraphy will be used between America and Europe. Meantime its growth is likely to be gradual, just as was the case with electric traction and the telephone.

* *

(May 19, 1899.)

The Death of ex-Governor Flower.—On Friday, May 12, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower died suddenly while on a pleasure excursion at Eastport, Long Island. Although Mr. Flower was twice elected to Congress, and served one term as Governor of New York State, and was recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party, it is not on account of his political career that his death is remarkable and worthy of note in our pages.

Mr. Flower's greatest influence was in the money market. In Wall Street he was so important a factor that the news of his death caused a panic on the Stock Exchange, which, while it lasted, was one of the worst in the history of the Street. As a speculator, Mr. Flower was a believer in American stocks and bought them liberally whenever they showed that by intel-

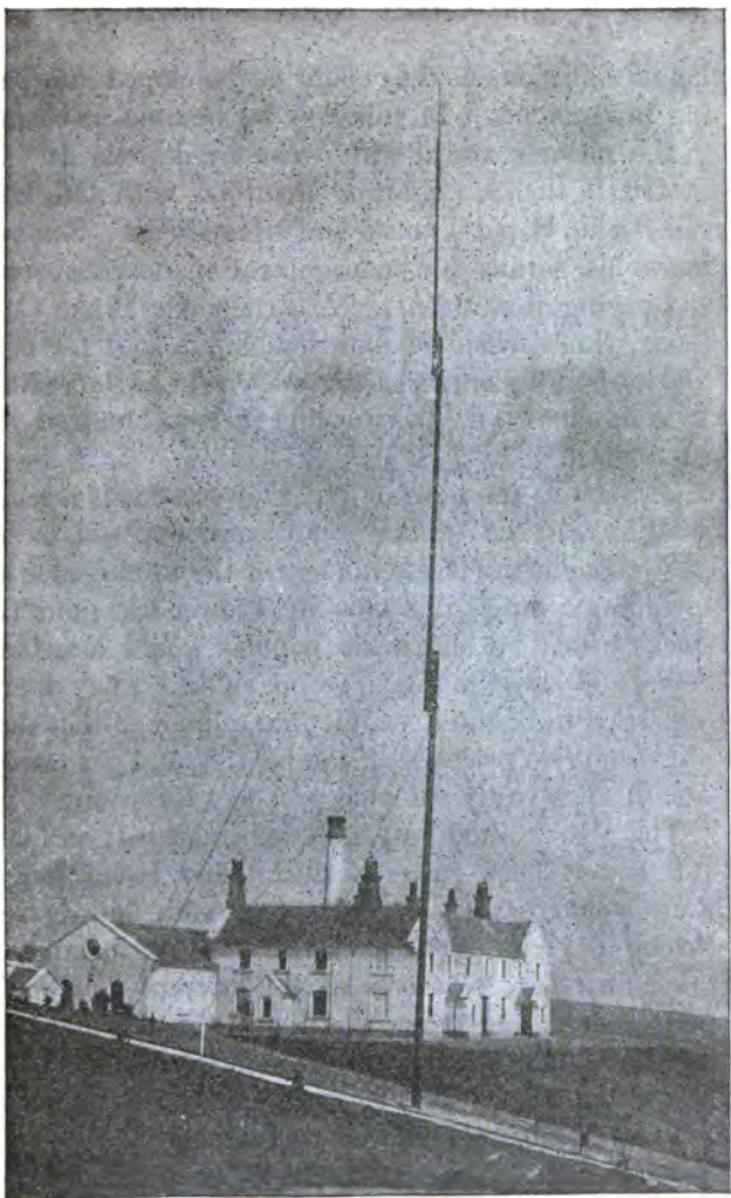


PLATE I.—MAST FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT THE SOUTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ligent management they could be developed into paying investments. In this way he became associated in the business world with what are known as "industrial" stocks. He was identified with Oil, Gas, Air Brake, Rapid Transit, and other stocks. Some of these his genius for management made prosperous and paying investments. A certain Air Brake Co.'s stock which when he took hold of it sold for only four or five dollars a share, rose within an incredibly short space of time and was sold for two hundred dollars a share.

As soon as the news of Mr. Flower's death reached Wall Street, the brokers who were opposed to his policy sought to take advantage of the intelligence by spreading a report that now Mr. Flower was gone the stocks which he had made popular would lose their value, and drop to little or no value. They therefore tried to frighten people into selling, so that they might depress prices, ruin the holders, and get possession of some really valuable property for a song.

The plan worked very well for about half an hour, and had it been fully successful and lasted longer there would have been widespread ruin and distress throughout the financial world. Very fortunately other financiers had foreseen the attempt that would be made to bring down the Flower stocks, and such men as J. P. Morgan, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers and Henry M. Flagler hurried to the office of Flower & Co., and offered to back the firm for one hundred millions of dollars so as to keep the prices of the stocks up. To maintain the value of their property it was necessary that the firm should stand ready

to buy in any stock that was offered, so that they could control the price and prevent it from declining.

When the first rush was over, the speculators who were waiting to profit by the downfall of Flower & Co. were astonished to find that the market was still firm, and there was no rush to sell the "Flower



PLATE II.—INSTRUMENT ROOM AT THE SOUTH FORELAND
LIGHTHOUSE.

(Where Marconi's system while being tested saved a number of lives.)
stocks." It then became evident to them that their efforts had failed, and the panic ended, leaving Flower & Co. apparently as solid as ever, and able to hold their own without having to apply for aid to any of the kind friends who had offered assistance.

Mr. Flower, whose death threatened to cause an upheaval in the entire financial world, began life as a

farm and mill hand. He was clerk in a store at fourteen, and while clerking earned for himself a course at the High School, afterward spending a couple of years as a school-teacher. He finally became Deputy Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., and during the six years he held this position he saved enough money to start himself in a jewelry store. Once launched as his own master his progress was rapid, and in a very short time he was enlarging his business. He finally came to New York to embark in speculation, and from that moment his success was assured. In twelve years he made the large fortune which gave him a strong position in the financial world. Then he began to turn his attention to politics. This resulted in his being elected Governor, the highest honor his State could confer.

* *

(May 19, 1899.)

Peace is Near.—Despatches from the Philippines dated May 14 state that peace is definitely expected.

Aguinaldo has at last come openly forward with a proposition that the Americans shall allow a commission of Filipinos to meet with them and discuss terms of peace. He has dropped all subterfuge, and no longer pleads for an armistice, while the native Congress discusses whether or not it shall ask for peace, but now appears only to desire that the situation may be brought to a satisfactory end.

On Saturday, May 13, Lieutenant Reyes of the staff of General del Pilar came to General Lawton bearing the proposal just mentioned, that a Commission of Filipinos be formed to meet with the Commissioners

sent out by the United States, and that the two parties discuss the terms on which the United States will be willing to make peace. This message came directly from Aguinaldo, and seemed to indicate that he has realized his dangerous position and has decided that "Discretion is the better part of valor."

General Elwell S. Otis has refused to treat with the Filipinos until they lay down their arms, and offer to surrender unconditionally; but the Commissioners are willing to deal more leniently with the natives, and think well of the proposal for a conference.

It is the intention of the Commissioners to tell the Filipinos (provided a meeting is arranged) the exact manner in which the United States will govern them, the amount of liberty that will be accorded them, and the rights and privileges that will be theirs under the new government. It is also their intention to inform them as gently as possible that they will not have any choice in the matter of accepting the proposals offered them by the American Commissioners. They will be made to understand that the Philippines belong to the United States by right of conquest from Spain, and that any attempt on their part to rebel against their new masters, will be put down with a heavy hand.

The better to convince them on this point, General Otis has not abated one particle of his preparations. The movement on Bacolor, of which you read last week, is still in progress, and if the Filipinos do not hurry their Commission, they may find themselves so badly defeated that there will be nothing left for them with which to make peace.

There may be some difficulty in convincing the Filipinos that the Americans mean what they say, and are not to be tricked into buying peace of them, as the Spaniards were. You will remember that before the Americans took a hand in the Cuban war, and when Spain was being harassed by both Cuba and the Philippines, Aguinaldo received from Spain a sum of money for which he promised for himself, and the Filipinos, that they would lay down their arms, and make an end of the war. This money he promptly took to Hong Kong and spent in buying fresh arms and ammunition, with which he returned to his native land and renewed the fighting.

If he expects to play a similar trick on the Americans, he will find that he is reckoning without his host.

* * *

(May 20, 1899.)

Discontent in Cuba.—Serious trouble which has grown out of the paying off of the Cubans is brewing in Cuba. When the army lists were finally passed, it was found that there were more soldiers than had been calculated upon, and there was only money enough to give each man seventy-five dollars. An announcement to this effect was accordingly made, and it was stated that each noncommissioned officer and private who was in the Cuban service before July 17, 1898, and who was not at the present moment in the service of the government, should receive this sum, and on receipt of his money would have to surrender the arms in his possession.

General-in-Chief Maximo Gomez agreed to this

proposal and appointed a number of Cuban officers to assist in the payment of the men.

The Cuban soldiers were, however, not at all satisfied with the arrangement, and an indignant outcry was raised that the United States, after promising one hundred dollars to every soldier, should now seek to cut the sum down to seventy-five dollars. The papers declared that the effort to make the men lay down their arms for such a paltry sum was dishonorable, and insisted that the soldiers should refuse the money.

General Gomez, who up to this time had been on friendly terms with General Brooke, and had stood ready to help him settle the matter, at once took alarm and withdrew a little from his friendly attitude.

He was evidently fearful lest his friendliness for the Americans should cost him his popularity with the Cubans, and when he received word that the officers appointed by him to assist in paying the troops had refused to have anything to do with the matter, he at once decided that the best thing he could do would be to follow their example. He therefore sent word to the Governor-General that he must withdraw from the plan for distributing the money to the troops. He said that he was very sorry to do so, but that a cabal had been formed against him, which had made the situation so intolerable that he had become disgusted and wished to wash his hands of the whole affair.

He expressed the friendliest feelings for General Brooke, and regretted the force of circumstances that had led him to this decision. He declared that the group of officers who were opposed to him were

annoyed because he was determined that the privates and lesser members of the Cuban army should each receive his share of the money contributed by the United States for the purpose. He declared in round terms that the generals wished to have the handling of the money themselves, so that they could secure a large portion of it for their own use, at the expense of the soldiers. To such scheme Gomez declared he would never consent, but said he had grown so tired of the strife that he wished to be out of it.

General Brooke, while instructed to be gentle with the Cubans, received orders to be absolutely firm in his dealings with them, and to insist that the condition attached to the payment of the money must be the surrender of the Cubans' arms. If the soldiers will not obey this order, their arms will be taken from them by force.

Such large stores of arms and ammunition have been discovered and seized by the American troops that it is feared the Cubans are preparing for a fresh outbreak, in case the distribution of the fund for the soldiers is not carried out to their satisfaction.

The situation in Cuba is considered very serious, and it is felt that very careful and diplomatic handling of the matter will be necessary if affairs are to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The prosperity which had begun to return to the island has received a sudden check from the present attitude of the people. The merchants are afraid to import goods, and the planters will be unwilling to begin planting if there is to be another period of war and desolation.

The United States authorities feel that the force at present in Cuba is large enough to put down any attempt at rebellion, and the President stands ready to order more troops to the island in case such action should become necessary.

It appears as if every action undertaken by our government was bound to cause anger and ill feeling among a portion of the people. It was only recently that there were rejoicings all over Cuba because our government had agreed to allow the mortgages in default to run for a longer time, so that the property owners might have a chance of earning enough money to meet their interest. On May 12 a mass meeting was held in Havana to protest against this decree. It was stated that the holders of the mortgages were all widows and children who were being defrauded of their sole means of support by the action of the United States.

It seems indeed a wearisome thing to try to please the Cubans, and it is probable we may find that the only thing to do is to keep a very tight rein over them, and while giving them a proper and just government, not to allow them to discuss affairs at all.



(May 20, 1899.)

The "Reina Mercedes" on her way to Newport News.—The Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes*, which was sunk by the Spaniards at the mouth of Santiago Harbor to bar the entrance of American warships, was raised by the Merritt Wrecking Company, and left Santiago on May 13 for Newport

News, Va., where she will be refitted and prepared to take her place as one of the vessels of our navy.

The government contract with the Wrecking Company provides that the cruiser must be delivered safely in Newport News before any salvage can be claimed ; so in case of such an accident as that which befell the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, the nation will not be at any loss or expense.

The *Infanta Maria Teresa* was floated by Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, of *Merrimac* fame, and started in tow for Norfolk on October 30. She had not been properly repaired, and after encountering heavy gales sprang a leak. The vessels that were towing her were finally forced to abandon her. During the last storm she met she was lost sight of by her escorts, and some days later news reached us that she had gone ashore on Cat Island, one of the Bahama group.

The *Reina Mercedes*, which is now on its way to us, is a vessel of about the size of our cruiser *Boston*. When the wreckers went to raise her, they found their task would be an easy one, as the ship had only two shot holes in her, and had been sunk by the opening of her portholes. The divers found some sixty of them lashed open. When these were closed it was a simple matter to pump out the water and raise her. In this number a diver's outfit is described. Later numbers will tell how the work goes on.



(May 21, 1899.)

The Trouble in the Transvaal.—The ill feeling that has so long existed between the Boers and the

Uitlanders in the Transvaal, South Africa, has taken such active shape that it has become necessary for the home government to take notice of it.

The Uitlanders sent a petition to England, through the British High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, in which they recounted their various grievances against the Transvaal government. On receipt of this paper Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, despatched a firmly worded message to Sir Alfred in which he was instructed to inform President Krüger of the Transvaal that he must observe the terms of the London Convention. It was agreed in this convention, which was held in 1884, that Great Britain should only have a controlling voice in the conduct of foreign relations between the Transvaal, or South African Republic, and other powers. It is difficult, therefore, to know what bearing this convention has on the present situation.

The grievances complained of by the Uitlanders (outlanders), or foreign residents in the republic, are that they cannot become citizens, with full power to vote and manage the affairs of the country, until twelve years after they have taken out their naturalization papers; that they have no voice in levying taxes; no control over the education of the children; no power to manage the affairs of Johannesburg, the town in which most of them live; and that they are neither permitted to hold public meetings nor to express themselves freely in their newspapers. They complain that the government takes up the mortgages on the farms to prevent any landed estates

passing into the hands of the Uitlanders, and that they are in fact generally treated as if they were strangers and aliens.

We had on a former occasion to call attention in these pages to this peculiar situation. The Boers have had an experience of a somewhat bitter character with the English, and moved northward after giving up the Kimberly Diamond Mines, in the hope of freeing themselves from their British neighbors.

It is probable that the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand was a great blow to the Boers, who are an agricultural people, and wish for nothing better than to be left to themselves. The finding of gold meant that the country would be overrun with adventurers, and that their peace would be gone. The building up of the town of Johannesburg by the gold seekers was an annoyance to the Boers, who immediately began to make laws for restricting the rights of the strangers who had pushed their way into Boerland. The Boers hoped by making laws stringent enough they might disgust the visitors and make them seek other grounds for fortune hunting. Instead of this the foreigners have resented the laws and applied to their own country to have them repealed. It is a curious situation, and one in which full sympathy is bound to go out to the unfortunate Boers.

President Krüger is determined to make a brave stand for the rights of his people. In reply to Mr. Chamberlain's message he consented to a conference with Sir Alfred Milner, to be held at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, at which the rights and wrongs of the people will be fully discussed.

He has not, however, confined himself merely to words, but is preparing to resist any attempt at oppression with all the strength at his command. The Boers throughout the Transvaal have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for anything that may occur, the fort at Johannesburg has been strengthened, and military patrols are constantly kept at range-finding and practicing the use of firearms. The redoubts and hilltops throughout the country are being fortified, and it is evident that the old President means to give the British a warm fight if they endeavor to interfere too much with him.

It is rumored that the present agitation in the Transvaal is the work of Cecil Rhodes.

It was declared that the refusal of the government to back his great Cairo to Cape Town railway scheme made this astute person wire to his agents in the Transvaal to stir up a fresh revolution there, so that the British Parliament may see the necessity of having a means of sending troops to any part of Africa with as little delay as possible.

Some color is given to this statement by the announcement on May 16 that a plot against the Boers had been discovered and eight Englishmen, formerly officers in the British army, have been arrested.

It appears that these men were at the Rand, or gold fields, pretending to be mining, but were in reality organizing a force of two thousand men to attack the Boers and overthrow the Transvaal government.

The arrests were made so quickly and cleverly that the accused men were on board the train, en route for

Pretoria, before the residents of Johannesburg had discovered what had happened in their midst.

The fact that the Boers have arrested eight British subjects will naturally cause considerable excitement in England, and also in the Transvaal. It may precipitate the trouble that has been threatening.

The British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Conyngham Greene, no sooner learned the news than he hurried to the President and expressed his regret that any officers who had worn the Queen's uniform should be mixed up in such an affair. "Oom Paul," which as you remember is the Boers' name for their beloved President, replied that he hoped the occurrence would not interfere with his projected meeting with Sir Alfred Milner. The heads of the government are therefore keeping cool over the matter. There are still, however, the hot-headed malcontents to be dealt with, and the situation looks very grave.

The prisoners were jailed in Pretoria, the capital of the republic, and their case has been considered by the Executive in secret session. They are accused of high treason, the penalty for which is death; therefore you can see the difficulties that lie in the paths of the Boers and the British. These must be removed if trouble is to be avoided.

One of the complaints made by the Uitlanders was that in all cases tried by juries the jurymen are not drawn from among the mass of the people, but only from the burghers, who are the native Boers, with a very small percentage of those who have acquired full citizenship by twelve years' residence after taking out naturalization papers. The Uitlanders declared that

in this way trials are always one-sided, and are usually decided by the Boers in favor of their own people.

In this case, as the crime is high treason, the accused men will probably be tried by the Volksraad, or parliament, but even in this instance the Uitlanders will protest that the trial is unfair because they personally are not represented in the parliament.

Altogether the Boers have their hands full just now. Mr. Cecil Rhodes declares that he knows nothing of the affair, but it is more than likely that his hand is underneath the disturbance.



(May 22, 1899.)

The Canadian Commission.—There has been considerable discussion of late in regard to the Joint High Commission which was appointed to enquire into, and if possible adjust, the various points of disagreement between this country and Canada. The Behring Sea controversy over the sealing question, and the Alaskan Boundary, were matters which were to be examined into by the Commissioners, and if possible an arbitration treaty was to be arranged by them which would cover all the points at issue.

Unfortunately but little progress was made. The Canadians and the Americans were bent on having their own way, and neither side was willing to make concessions to the other.

Matters were practically at a deadlock when the Commissioners adjourned. It was agreed that they should meet again in August of this year, and when the Canadian Parliament opened this Spring it was

confidently announced that August 2 would find them at their work again.

When the Commissioners found that they could not make more headway they decided to refer the knotty points to their respective governments, and of late it has been stated that both parties were so determined to maintain their positions that nothing could be done, and all negotiations would have to be broken off.

This news was a blow to lovers of peace, and it was feared that it might have an unpleasant influence on the Peace Conference, for it is well known that both England and the United States intend to advocate *arbitration* instead of war, and it was felt that if they talked peace while they were unable to come to an understanding among themselves, the other delegates to The Hague might be inclined to laugh in their sleeves, and slyly tell them to practice what they preach.

It is therefore a matter of considerable rejoicing to all concerned that it has been officially set forth that the negotiations have not by any means been broken off, but that if matters proceed as smoothly as they have gone thus far, Sir Julian Pauncefote on his return to Washington will be ready to conclude a treaty with us which shall provide for the settling of all disputed matters in a manner that shall be satisfactory to both countries.

In Washington it is announced that negotiations will be resumed in August next, but those in a position to know think that future arrangements will be made directly between the British Ambassador and

our government, in which case they cannot be continued before Fall, when Sir Julian Pauncefote is expected to return.

The Canadians are very anxious to secure from us a port in Alaska which will allow them a free outlet from the Klondike district, without the annoyance of their being compelled to pass through the American customs. Such a concession from us would be so valuable to Great Britain that she will probably also be willing to make concessions to us in return for it.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that we want the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be abrogated. This is the treaty which forbids our building forts along the Nicaragua Canal, and makes it impossible for our government to undertake this great and beneficial work, as we of course would not think of spending our money over an enterprise which we would be powerless to protect.

England may therefore think that in abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty she will be giving us a full equivalent for the desired Alaskan port. In such case the Alaskan Boundary and the seal troubles will remain just where they are. We must, however, hope for the best.

Reports from the North Atlantic state that the catch of seals so far this season has been enormous. Eighty thousand seals have already been taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



(May 22, 1899.)

The Anglo-Russian Agreement.—An announcement has just been made that Russia and Great

Britain have come to an agreement in regard to China. The agreement consisted of an exchange of notes between the two Powers in which each bound itself not to interfere with the other's interests in a certain region. The notes stated that Great Britain should not seek for railway concessions north of the Great Wall of China, nor oppose any concessions for which Russia might apply in this region. Russia on her part agreed not to interfere with England in the Yang-tse valley, the fertile basin in which Great Britain recently secured rights for herself.

The Great Wall of China is about 1,500 miles long. It was built in ten years by the Emperor Tsin Chihwangti and commenced by him in the year 214 B. C. It was intended as a defense against the fierce northern tribes who constantly overran the empire. It extended all along the northern frontier. It is wide enough for two carriages to be driven abreast, being 15 to 20 feet across at the top, and is still in good preservation. This wall is considered one of the most stupendous undertakings the world has ever seen. Its greatest height is 30 feet. It is defended by towers placed at given distances.

The announcement that Russia and England had come to this understanding in regard to China caused a stir in diplomatic circles. Although there was a clause in the agreement that the parties to it should not interfere with the sovereign rights of China, and would communicate their arrangement to the Chinese government, it was felt that, concealed under the pleasant language of the compact, lay the grim fact that Russia and England had each taken unto itself a

sphere of influence in China ; this indicates that the partition of the empire is approaching.

This feeling was evidently shared by the Chinese themselves. On receipt of the intelligence the Chinese officials informed both contracting parties that in their opinion neither Russia nor England was entitled to make any agreements concerning China without first consulting her.

It is generally thought that this will put an end to the policy of the "open door," or the permission for free trade throughout the Flowery Kingdom. Such policy was declared by Sir Charles Beresford to be absolutely necessary for the future of China.

The spheres of influence are always understood to mean that the country exerting its influence will eventually annex the sphere, and that as much trade as possible shall be carried on with the country which throws its protection around the weaker one.

Immediately after the compact had been made known, Russia served a demand on China for permission to build a line of railway to connect the great Siberian and Manchurian railway system directly with Pekin.

This demand was refused by the Chinese, who called attention to the fact that they had issued a circular to the effect that no more concessions will be granted to anyone. England is somewhat disturbed over this demand, which she regards as a breach of faith, and it is feared that it may reopen all the trouble between Great Britain and Russia over China.



(May 23, 1899.)

The Opening of the Peace Congress.—The Peace Congress was formally opened at The Hague on Thursday, May 18. Nearly all the delegates to the Conference had arrived by May 16, and the little capital of the Netherlands was all astir with unusual importance.

That we may the better understand the high aims and purposes of this Conference, we print the rescript prepared for the Czar by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, of which a duplicate was sent to the various Powers invited to the Conference.

“1. An understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and, at the same time, not to increase the budgets pertaining thereto, a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and budgets above mentioned.

“2. To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets of any new kind of firearms whatever, and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifles or cannon.

“3. To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means.

“4. To prohibit the use in naval warfare of submarine torpedo boats or plungers or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not to construct vessels with rams, in the future.

“5. To apply to naval warfare the stipulations of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of the articles added to the Convention of 1868.

“6. To neutralize ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engagement.

“7. To revise the declaration concerning the laws and cus-

toms of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

"8. To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

It is well understood that all questions concerning the political relations of States and the order of things established by treaties, as generally all questions which do not directly fall within the programme adopted by the Cabinets, must be absolutely excluded from the deliberations of the Conference."



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

ELEVENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS—SOME NOTED ESTATES—VEGETABLE RAISING—COOLIES—SUGAR MAKING.

DROWNING accidents seldom happen in Jamaica. In three years the only ones known were caused by



the intoxication of the victim and in another case by the ignorance of a Russian captain who tried to go ashore in his ship's boat during a heavy norther.

Soon after passing the fishermen's huts we come to Salem, and then passing the hamlet Holebury, to Priory. The latter was formerly the home of monks, who had a monastery, the ruins of which may be seen by anyone courageous enough to push through the rank vegetation and filth which environ the site.

Next we pass Llandovery and Richmond estates.

There is a magnificent waterfall at the junction of Llandovery and the main road, illustrated in issue of April 27. Its waters reach the sea by flowing under a strong arch bridge. This waterfall is an object of natural beauty, which visitors journey far to see. It well repays the trouble involved.

There is a model almshouse near St. Ann's Bay, and the criticism which naturally follows its inspection is that the buildings are so neat and the inmates so comfortable that the combination in a measure makes beggars. It cost the parish of St. Ann a large sum for the freehold and buildings.

We next come to Seville, the site of the ancient Spanish capital. Scarcely a trace of its former greatness remains, and no reward awaits the antiquarian save the gleaning of scant traditions and slight historic information. There is a fair property known as Seville estate, which has a "great-house" where hospitality used to be dispensed to all.

Llandovery and Richmond estates are in far better condition than Seville. The special attraction at Richmond is a long border of diminutive logwood trees. These trees form a very strong fence, through which cattle cannot break. They are being constantly "limbed" and trimmed, not being allowed to attain to a height of over four feet on the levels, and suggest the hedges of England. Seville has very few trees of this sort, but has many cocoanut trees which form a natural setting for the town of St. Ann's Bay.

On this estate a good start has been made in the raising of tomatoes and cucumbers for the New York market. It has been found that coolies are better

able to raise vegetables than negroes. Not because "the hand of little employment hath the daintier sense," but because constant attention in this (as in most things) is the price of success. The negro does not delight in uninterrupted labor. Coolies work with great regularity, and thus overcome the disadvantages that arise from lack of strength. They are not very strong physically. Jamaica will certainly in a few years be a large grower of vegetables. This will enable Americans of moderate means to indulge in what are considered luxuries in winter months.

At Seville some interesting Spanish cannon are mounted on the barbecues, and a quaint sundial dating back many centuries is shown.

A sugar estate is by no means a place where cleanliness should be expected. There is something undesirable about the sugar works on the Island. Before you reach the yard your nasal organs are assailed by offensive odors and fumes from the boiling house. The yard is apt to contain an unsightly mass of scrap iron, broken wheels, old lead and copper, with other accompaniments. The bagasse (cane from which juice has been extracted) is apt to be scattered about promiscuously. When heavy rains descend the liquid mess resulting therefrom is indescribable. Woe to the unfortunate whose boots become saturated. The leather is not likely to last very long after saturation. At Seville, and Windsor nearby, the tourist will derive a fair idea of how plantations are worked. It is of course necessary for the fields to be plowed, and suckers must be planted on virgin soil. On old fields this is not required, for "ratooning" is the basis of

the crops. This may be practically called "self propagation," for the original suckers, after one crop has been gathered, keep on producing other crops.

Banana culture also is conducted on most plantations in this manner. Practice proves that ratoon products are neither as large nor as good as those grown from suckers. There is little chemical fertilization indulged in, and one marvels that such liberal crops result, in view of the fact that for years the soil has not been permitted to rest, nor has there been rotation of crops. The only fertilizing is done by turning cattle loose in the fields for some months prior to plowing.

Fuel forms a large item in the expense account of a sugar estate, and as there are no coal mines in Jamaica, imported coal becomes a costly necessity. Thirty-eight shillings per ton (\$9.50) is the lowest price for "estates' coal."

Superintendents make the refuse cane answer as far as possible, but as this is only the pithy stalk of the cane, after its juice is extracted, it soon burns away. The main reliance is on patent fuel from England. This is a sort of culm, compressed into small blocks, and gives general satisfaction. Every estate has its carpenters and coopers who, in advance of the boiling, from imported shooks, prepare hogsheads for sugar and puncheons for rum.

When the cane is ready for cutting, rising above the cane leaves all over the fields, one observes attractive, waving plumes. These are called "cane arrows," and seem to be nature's advance guard proclaiming to all that harvest time has come.

A small army sallies forth, armed with cutlasses (machettes). With sharp blows the laborers level the cane before them with much precision. Then drivers urge on eight or ten oxen attached to a great wagon (wain) which is loaded with the juicy cane and driven to the mill. Men "fork" the cane from the wains to the receiving house. Here young women or lads take handfuls and feed them into large rollers. These are slowly revolved by heavy machinery, and pressure is applied. A tiny stream of liquor runs off below. This liquor after being chemically manipulated and treated goes to make melhado (brown sugar) and rum. The larger estates convert part of this brown sugar into a soft, light sugar called "albion," which is extensively used in the Island in preference to high-priced American refined sugars. As its production requires expensive centrifugal machines, vacuum pans, and other machinery, small works do not make it on account of the heavy first cost and interest such investment would require.

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



SUBMARINE DIVING.

The Electrical Show being held in Manhattan contains numerous interesting exhibits which prove the advance made in matters electrical during the past year.

But the feature which seems to attract general attention is the nightly exhibition of diving. This

can hardly be called "electrical," as electricity is used only in connection with the telephone apparatus, to be hereafter described.

At this season many of our readers are thinking of the seashore, and at such places as Atlantic City, N. J., diving may be seen. It is timely therefore to give some information concerning methods by which difficult tasks are accomplished under water. For the next few weeks a number of photographs from real life will be reproduced showing the various parts of a diver's outfit. In this number all details of the most modern diver's apparatus in use are shown.

The Diver's Apparatus.—In Plate I, page 713, the diver is shown seated. His clothing consists of the articles usually worn by gentlemen in cool weather. At his right the rubber and canvas suit appears. This is worn over his undergarments. The water-tight cuffs are made of rubber and fit so tight as to reduce by about one-fifth the circulation of the blood, through constant pressure on his wrists.

In front of the rubber and canvas suit are the helmet and breastplate. The open box to the right contains special telephone apparatus; the receiver and connections are shown in the foreground. At their left are seen the air hose, life line, overalls, telephone cable, knife, and arc lamp. At the extreme left the air-compressing apparatus, to which the air pipe is attached, is shown. On top of the compressor can be faintly discerned the receiver and transmitter for the telephone apparatus worn inside of his helmet. The gauge on the outside of the air-compressor box registers the number of pounds of air pressure maintained.



PLATE I.—SUBMARINE DIVER'S COMPLETE OUTFIT.
Described in Easy Science in this, and succeeding numbers.

On referring to these separate parts and to the descriptions which will follow, an actual knowledge of their uses will be gained.

In the early part of this century very little was known about deep-sea diving in armor. In 1839 the helmet and armor were first used, but since then great improvements have been made. To-day a suit consists of: Rubber and canvas suit, socks, trousers and shirt combined, copper breastplate or collar, copper helmet, iron-soled shoes, and a belt of leaden weights to keep the diver under water.

The Diver's Helmet is made of tinned copper and contains three circular glass plates. One is at the front, and one at either side. All are protected by strong guards. The front eyepiece screws and unscrews. By this means the diver can give and receive instructions while above water, without having his helmet removed.

In order that the air made impure by his breathing may escape, an outlet valve is placed at the back or side of the helmet. Fresh air is supplied through an inlet valve located in the back of the helmet. When the air is pumped through the compressor located above the surface, it opens the inlet valve and pure air is forced through channels to several points inside of the eyepiece. By thus directing its course, the diver is supplied with fresh air at all times and the glass is not dimmed by the bad air resulting from breathing.

The helmet and breastplate weigh over fifty (50) pounds.

(Will be continued in next seven numbers.)

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 22.

JUNE 1, 1899.

Whole No. 134

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EDITOR'S CHAIR

Young folks are not much concerned about advertising. But passing reference to the subject is due to adult friends.

A firm believer in the little newspaper wrote: "With such a valuable medium as THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, you ought to pay your expenses out of *advertisements* alone." Many have expressed themselves to the same effect. It would be agreeable if wishes were realities. They have not reached that point.

No effort has been neglected to secure reputable advertisements. THE GREAT ROUND WORLD's solicitors have been capable and active. They had successful records on other papers. All that energy and capital could do since February 16 has been done. There are *some* things, however, that have not been done. Among them may be mentioned these: No "dummy ads." have been printed to create the appearance of business. The circulation of the paper has not been misrepresented. Its bona fide subscription list has not been "padded."

To do the subject justice requires space that cannot be spared, but it may be said that the little newspaper has refused a large amount of business because it would not insert a line *that could in any way be detrimental to youth*. That excludes such things as fake electrical appliances, bogus alleged cures for consumption, certain patent medicines, whisky cocktails, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and other things too numerous to mention.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is conducted primarily in the interest of *subscribers*. It is not run chiefly as a vehicle to convey advertisements. Some day advertisers will grasp the chance to offer their wares in a clean paper, without axes to grind, which is appreciated by thousands of clean people.

CURRENT HISTORY

(May 25, 1899)

Great Britain at Kaulung.—England has been taking active steps to protect her interests in the land lying back of Hong Kong. This land was obtained from the Chinese by a lease signed in 1898. Great Britain wished to have possession of the mainland back of the island of Hong Kong that she might fortify it and protect herself from the incursions of the other powers who now dispute her supremacy in China. She therefore leased from China for a period of ninety-nine years four hundred square miles, including the port of Kaulung (kow-loon), the waters of Mirs Bay and Deep Bay, and the island of Lan-tao.

The natives were not, however, willing to allow the British to occupy the land which they had leased, and resisted with determination their attempts to do so, driving off surveying parties, and assuming a hostile attitude generally.

The British immediately sent an expedition into the new territory to overcome the natives and force them into submission. On May 15 they despatched a large force into the Hinterland to punish the rebels, and on May 16 took the city of Kaulung. The British cruiser *Undaunted*, with four gunboats, was sent from Hong Kong to aid the troops by occupying Mirs Bay and cooperating with the land forces.

A despatch dated May 17 stated that the troops are finding no difficulty in quelling the natives, and the

gates of one town were opened to them as they approached.

England has not, however, lost sight of the opportunity this rebellion opened to her to make further demands on China, and has asked satisfaction for the recent attacks made by the rebels, and for not being allowed to occupy the territory she leased in Kaulung peaceably.



(May 25, 1899)

The Trouble in the Transvaal.—President Krüger is behaving with his usual good sense in regard to the recent trouble in the Transvaal. Although the men arrested declared that they were acting under orders from the British War Office, the old President declared that he considers England is entirely blameless, and that he regards the War Office statement merely as a story trumped up by the prisoners to win for them the sympathy of their countrymen. He does not intend to allow the occurrence to interfere in the slightest degree with his arrangements for a conference with Sir Alfred Milner.

He has declared his willingness to discuss every proposal that will tend toward a better understanding between the Boers and the Uitlanders, so long as no attempt is made to interfere with the independence of the Transvaal.

There is a rumor afloat in Johannesburg that the arrests made by the Boers were not genuine, but that the whole matter was fixed up by the Boer police with the intention of enraging the people against the British. The men arrested are declared by the

English to be irresponsible, and it is claimed that they never held rank in the British army.

It is certain that the affair will not be likely to cause any complications between the two governments. The men have been indicted for high treason, and it is probable that the affair will end with the administration of due punishment to them if they are found guilty.

The conference between President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner will take place on May 30, and at the present moment the relations between the two governments are not hostile, even if they are not friendly.



(May 25, 1899)

The Peace Conference.—The delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague have begun their work with an earnestness which shows they are hopeful of achieving important results.

At the first meeting of the Conference nothing was done beyond receiving the addresses of welcome and sending a telegram of thanks to the Queen of the Netherlands, who, unfortunately, was unable to be present to receive her guests, and one to the Czar of all the Russias, congratulating him on the noble work he had inaugurated.

It was then arranged that a second meeting should be held the following morning to arrange plans for the work, and it was definitely settled that reporters should be excluded from the sessions.

At the second meeting it was decided to divide the Conference into three great committees: one to deal with the restriction of armaments and military ex-

peditures; another with mediation and arbitration; and the third with the laws governing military warfare and the Geneva Convention.

This Geneva Convention was a meeting of the European States held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1864. Its object was to lessen the sufferings of soldiers in war, and one of its most important provisions was that which agreed that hospital tents and buildings, medical officers and attendants, should be neutral. By this provision it is against the laws of civilized warfare to fire on buildings, or doctors, or nurses, or to interfere with the members of the hospital staff in the performance of their duty.

You probably remember the outcry that was raised when the Spanish sharpshooters fired on the surgeons, the nurses, and the sick in the hospital tents during the late war. By so doing the Spaniards violated the laws of civilized warfare, and lowered themselves to the level of savages.

A great many petitions have been prepared for presentation to the Conference, especially one from the Finns, protesting against the measure recently enacted by the Czar. The Conference has, however, decided not to receive any of the petitions. The ground taken for the refusal is that the subjects to which they relate are personal affairs, which concern their own government, and that any notice of them would be an interference in the affairs of others, which would probably result in bad feeling.

It is the earnest wish of all concerned in the Conference that the utmost harmony should prevail, for all are desirous that some great benefit should result

from their labors. One of the prominent diplomats at the meeting is alleged to have said that it is impossible that such a body of men as compose the Conference could assemble without some benefit to the world growing out of their efforts.

* *

(May 25, 1899)

To Abolish Exile in Siberia.—The Czar evidently is thoroughly sincere in his efforts toward reform, for he is taking advantage of the general inclination toward more humane methods to discuss the possibility of abolishing exile to Siberia as a punishment for Russian offenders.

For more than a century the world has rung with the terrors and rigors of this penalty. The unfortunate criminals were compelled to march across the dreary steppes toward their future prison, suffering from cold and hunger on their way; and once arrived, dragged out an existence of such painful severity that the mere description of it made one heartsick.

The young Czar Nicholas has already modified the sufferings in a measure by conveying the unfortunates a great part of the distance by rail, and he now has decided that the interests of Siberia are suffering from the fact that it is a penal settlement. The approaching completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway has made it possible to open up the vast mineral and agricultural resources of Siberia, and it is an excellent business move on the part of the Czar to seek to remove all stigma from it, and colonize Siberia with happier people.

The Conference he has called will consider what

penalty shall be inflicted on criminals in place of the dreaded exile. A commission has been appointed to enquire into the subject, and report to the Czar.

* *

(May 26, 1899)

Accident to the Steamship "Paris."—News has reached us that the American Liner *Paris*, while making the voyage from Cherbourg, France, to New York, ran on The Manacles, a group of rocks off the coast of Cornwall, England, and was so badly damaged that it is feared she may become a total wreck. The spot where she was wrecked was within sight of the place where the Atlantic Transport Co.'s steamship *Mohegan* was destroyed last October. The *Paris* passengers, in describing the accident, spoke of having been able to distinguish the masts of the other ill-fated vessel sticking out of the water.

Happily the disaster to the *Paris* differed considerably from that which overtook the *Mohegan*, in the fact that not a single life was lost, while in the previous wreck only one third of those on board were saved. In another respect it closely resembles the case of the *Mohegan*, for both vessels were lost in clear weather, and there was no fog to account for the vessels being so far out of their course. The *Paris* was more than ten miles out of her reckoning and within one hundred and fifty yards of the shore.

Happily for all concerned, the sea was calm, and there was no difficulty in launching the boats and getting the 386 passengers safely to land. The *Paris* was so close in shore that the lookout on a pilot boat cruising off the rocks realized that she was in trouble,



PEASANTS IN MARKEN, THE LITTLE ISLAND IN THE
NETHERLANDS NEAR WHICH THE PEACE
CONFERENCE IS SITTING,

and after burning a blue light or "flare" to warn her, hurried to her assistance.

As soon as the passengers were safely landed efforts were made to tow the vessel off the rocks, but they proved fruitless, and though they will be renewed, it is feared that the *Paris* cannot be saved.

The *Paris* narrowly escaped foundering nine years ago, off the Irish coast. She was one of the auxiliary cruisers in the late war, and as the *Yale*, did excellent service for us as a despatch boat and scout. She captured the blockade runner *Rita* off the Porto Rican coast.

There will be a careful enquiry into the cause of the accident. The commander of the *Paris*, Captain Frederick Watkins, is considered a careful man, and his employers have full confidence in his seamanship. He is conceded by brother captains to be one of the best captains in the North Atlantic service. He is a strictly temperate man, and tea is his favorite beverage.



(May 26, 1899)

In the Philippines.—The members of the Filipino Commission, bearing credentials from Aguinaldo, arrived in Manila on May 20. They carried instructions which, if acceded to by General Otis, will empower them to conclude a peace with us. They declared that they want peace, as they find they cannot fight the Americans, who are destroying the country.

If Aguinaldo is merely endeavoring to gain time by these parleyings, he will not succeed in his object, for

the military arrangements are being pushed forward with such energy that San Isidro has been captured without difficulty, and the Filipinos were forced to make a hasty retreat from it.

San Isidro is the third town to which the Filipino government was compelled to remove. The legislature first held its sessions at Malolos, then it decamped to San Fernando, and lastly to San Isidro.

The taking of San Isidro was effected by General Lawton's advance guard under Colonel Summers. General Elwell S. Otis, in sending his despatches in regard to the work, praised Lawton highly for the brilliant campaign he had made.

The Filipino seat of government has now been moved to Tarlac, thirty miles north of San Fernando, and the rebels are said to be tired of fighting and convinced that it will be useless to oppose the Americans longer.

You will be pleased to hear that Colonel Frederick Funston, who did such brilliant work in crossing the Rio Grande and storming the trenches at Calumpit, has been rewarded by being made a brigadier-general.



(May 27, 1899)

Dawson City Burned.—A telegram from Victoria, B. C., states that the main portion of Dawson City was destroyed by fire on April 26. Dawson City is the capital city of the Klondike region, and was its great business center. The fire was caused by a drunken woman upsetting a lamp. It burned with such rapidity that the firemen were helpless, and the conflagration continued to rage until a strip of the

town, three quarters of a mile long and four blocks in width, was completely consumed. One hundred and eleven buildings were destroyed, among them being the bank and some of the most important of the business buildings in the place. The worst feature of the fire was that some stores of provisions were destroyed.

The business of the town is said to be paralyzed, but it is stated that there is no fear of famine, as not one of the warehouses of the Alaska Commercial Company was burned, and there is enough food stored in them to supply the wants of the people until the lakes will be open for navigation, which it is expected will be earlier than usual this year.

Dawson City has had several bad fires before, but this is said to be the worst that has yet visited it.

Strangely enough, every fire that has occurred has been started in the same way, by the overturning of a lamp.



(May 27, 1899)

Dewey's Home-Coming.—Admiral George Dewey sailed from Manila on May 20. As the flagship *Olympia*, with the Admiral on board, steamed out of the bay, the other American warships fired salutes. The crews cheered their departing leader, and honored him with flags and music.

The Admiral will make his way to Hong Kong first. The *Olympia* will be docked there and put in proper condition for her long cruise. She will make a somewhat leisurely trip, and is expected to arrive here early in August.

A plan has been started to raise a fund to give the

Admiral a handsome house in the vicinity of Washington, as a mark of the nation's esteem. The plan appears to be meeting with universal approbation, and the fund is growing.

It is intended that Admiral Dewey shall have a superb reception, and to this end troops are to be invited from all the neighboring States, and the State government will be asked to provide a portion of the funds necessary to carry out the plans in becoming style.



(May 27, 1899)

Queen Victoria's Last Public Appearance.—Great interest has been manifested in England over the recent visit of Queen Victoria to London. The reason for this was that Her Majesty had announced that it would be her last public appearance, and that after this her people would not see her any more. The Queen is now a very old lady. She was eighty years of age on the twenty-fourth of May. She has been on the throne sixty-two years, and now begins to feel the burden of age.

This last public appearance, which was made on May 17, was on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a new Museum building, which is to be called the Victoria and Albert Museum, and will complete the great South Kensington Museum. This exhibition was developed by the energy of the Prince Consort, the husband of Queen Victoria, and was opened by the royal pair in 1857. The Queen has always maintained a strong interest in this work which so interested her beloved husband, and the newspapers

declared that in choosing for her last public function the laying of the foundation stone of the building which will complete a work which will ever be a monument to the memory of her husband, she once more demonstrated to her people that, though a queen, and one of the greatest queens in the history of the world, she is still a woman, with a woman's heart and feelings.

On her arrival in London Her Majesty was driven to Kensington Palace, in which she was born, and where she lived until she became Queen. She is now too feeble to walk, and is carried everywhere in a chair, which is wheeled from room to room.

The Queen, surrounded by her maids of honor, and accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the rooms which she had occupied as a child, and lingered long in the bedroom in which she was sleeping when roused from her dreams with the intelligence that she was Queen of England.

In her passage throughout the city crowds lined the way and cheered her, showing her once more the warm place she held in the hearts of her subjects.



(May 27, 1899)

Laying the Corner Stone of Victoria and Albert Museum.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was one of the most brilliant of the many which London has witnessed. A vast pavilion had been raised to cover the site of the future building, and seats were provided in it for two thousand persons. The scene presented is said to have been strikingly beautiful; the guests invited were all members of the Queen's household, the diplomatic corps, and

members of the Cabinet. All the men present wore uniforms or court dress, which latter consists of knee breeches, silk stockings, and a long swallowtail coat beautifully embroidered in gold braid. The only man who wore no uniform of any kind was our Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who wore evening dress, which is the American diplomatic costume.

The Queen's carriage was driven into the center of the enclosure, and matters had been so arranged that Her Majesty could lay the stone without descending from the vehicle.

The enclosure into which the royal carriage was driven was guarded by a company of "Beefeaters," the guardians of the Tower of London, who still wear the quaint uniform of centuries ago.

The work which the Queen had to do in laying the stone was to place a silver casket, containing coins of the current year and records concerning the Museum, in a cavity in the lower stone, and to touch the mortar which was already placed on it. When this was done workmen from above lowered another stone upon the one containing the casket, the Queen declared that the stone had been "well and truly laid," and the ceremony was concluded.

There is yet another reason why the laying of this foundation stone was well chosen by the Queen as the final public act of her career. The building of the South Kensington Museum was commenced in the year 1837, the year of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, and it seems but fitting that hers should be the hand to complete the work.



The Birthday Celebration at Windsor.—On May 24 four generations of the British Royal Family assembled at Windsor Castle to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria, and elaborate preparations were made for the occasion. The royal lady was on this occasion surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

A form of celebration was also arranged for the schools. The children were assembled, and first sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen," the melody of which anthem has been used for our hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." After this was over the children were told of the great and glorious deeds during the Queen's reign, the progress made in the sciences and arts, and the development and expansion of the British Empire under her great rule. These exercises are to be repeated on every anniversary of Victoria's birthday, and in this way it is hoped to keep the young folks thoroughly well acquainted with their national history.

It would not be a bad example for us to follow on Independence Day, though it is true that little American folks are generally very well posted on the history of their own land.



(May 29, 1899)

The Return of Major Marchand to France.—Paris is preparing for a little hero worship on her own account. Major Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is on his way home, and it is expected will arrive about the second week in June. France is preparing to give him a reception worthy of the work he did.

The party which he commands has traveled across Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, and though the Major apparently accomplished but little in his occupation of Fashoda, being compelled to retire from it by the British who claimed it as part of the Egyptian Sudan, he did in point of fact accomplish wonders. The object of the French Government in sending him out was to seek an outlet to the Nile for the products of the Congo Basin. The occupation of Fashoda forced the English to come to an understanding with France on the subject of the ownership of the Nile and the Nile Valley, and through this understanding the desired outlet was obtained ; the British agreed to allow the French to send their produce across the territory that intervenes between the French boundary and the Nile, and to allow the goods to be carried down that great waterway.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that Major Marchand is to be given an enthusiastic reception.

Fêtes of all kinds have been arranged in his honor ; a medal is to be struck off to commemorate the achievement of his task, and all France will rejoice.

The explorer reported that his passage across Abyssinia to the Red Sea was like a triumphal procession. The Negus of Abyssinia greatly admired the pluck and energy which had characterized Marchand and his work, and treated him with the greatest hospitality. Provisions and newly built quarters awaited the travelers at the end of every day's journey, and finally, on May 16, the party reached the East Coast of Africa, at Jibutil, from which point the expedition takes ship for France.

When Major Marchand reached the coast he found the French cruiser *D'Assis* waiting for him, the captain of which vessel had been intrusted with the pleasant task of handing the Major the insignia of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The French are hoping that in the enthusiasm over the arrival of Major Marchand some of the bitterness of the Dreyfus matter may be forgotten, and that the honor of the army, which has been so deeply smirched, may in some measure be restored.

The Dreyfus decision is expected very shortly, and so much evidence has been brought forward to show that forgery was committed to fasten the guilt upon the unfortunate man, that it seems impossible to deny him a new trial.



(May 29, 1899)

The Governor and the Franchise Tax Bill.—Toward the end of the last session in Albany the State Legislature passed a bill, introduced by Senator Ford, which provided for taxing the franchises held by the various corporations throughout the State. The bill stipulated that franchises should be regarded as real estate, and should be taxed in the same manner.

Franchises are rights or privileges granted to companies or individuals to operate lines of street cars, or run gas or electric light wires, or water, or heating pipes, etc., through property that belongs to the town or State. The streets are the property of the town, and no company has a right to use them for its own benefit without having first obtained permission to do so.

Franchises of late have been costly privileges to secure. Some companies have stooped to some dis-honorable methods to secure them at much less than their real worth. It was the bribery connected with the franchise for the former Broadway horse car line in New York City that landed Jacob Sharp in jail.

Without this franchise, or permission to make use of the city property, the gas, car, electric light, power, and various other companies could not earn the enormous amounts of money they do, and it was thought that these same companies ought to pay a larger share toward the maintenance of the city. It was therefore decided to impose a tax on all franchises, and a bill to this end was passed.

When the bill reached the Governor, however, he was not satisfied with it. He thought there should be only one regular rate of taxation for franchises throughout the State, and for this reason refused to sign the Ford Bill, which provided that the taxes should be fixed by the various towns which had granted the franchises. The bill seemed such a good one to him that he was unwilling to discard it altogether, so he called an extra session of the Legislature to reconstruct the measure.

The Extra Session was called for Monday, May 22, and on the assembling of the members of the Legislature the Governor sent to them a copy of his message. In this message he recommended that certain amendments should be made, notably the one providing for the assessing of the taxes; this he wished to put in the hands of the State Tax Commission. He thought there should be another amendment providing that

the bill should go into operation October 1, and that all other taxes now paid by the holders of the franchises should be massed together into the main issue.

After the Governor's message had been read, the matter was referred to the State Senate Committee on Taxation, which on May 23 gave out the bill which they had prepared as a substitute for the Ford Bill.

The new measure is framed on the suggestions made by the Governor. The amended bill was introduced into both houses May 24, and will be passed without delay. This measure will yield a large income for the public benefit.

* *

(May 29, 1899)

The Mazet Committee and Commissioner Hess.—The work of the Mazet Committee is progressing. In investigating the Police Department some very sensational matters were brought to light.

Mr. Jacob Hess, one of the Police Commissioners appointed under the Van Wyck rule, stated on the witness stand that he had voted for the dismissal of Chief of Police McCullagh because he wanted to keep his position, and had been given to understand that if he voted in favor of McCullagh, he (Hess) would be turned out of his office.

Captain McCullagh was a very excellent police officer, who did his best to keep down vice and wickedness, and forced the people to obey the laws of the State. When Tammany came into power the party obtained many votes by promising to allow the

police to shut their eyes to gambling and drinking on Sunday, and so forth. It is asserted that Captain McCullagh would not permit this, and so he was removed and Captain Devery placed at the head of the force in his stead.

The statement of Commissioner Hess caused a great sensation, for it seemed to prove the truth of all the bad things that had been alleged against Tammany rule.

Mayor Van Wyck was called to the witness stand during the course of the proceedings, and became very angry at some of the questions which were asked him.

It is difficult to say what will be the results of the investigation. It has been proved that wrong exists and that men are deliberately taking the city's money, and have accepted the solemn trust of the city government for the sake of what they can make out of it for themselves.

Should the Tammanyites be removed, we have no positive assurance that their successors would be a particle more upright. Until men of higher education and principle go into politics and make it a profession instead of a business, we shall be exposed to the risk of a constant recurrence of such scandals as those which are now being brought to light by the Mazet Committee. Thus far the only result of the inquiry has been the partial closing of gambling rooms throughout the city, and a stricter attention to business on the part of the police. But other results may be looked for later.



(May 31, 1899)

The Dreyfus Case.—A despatch from Paris, dated May 24, stated that the President of the Civil Division of the Court of Cassation had sent in his report on the Dreyfus matter, and declared that a revision of this celebrated case should be granted. He added, however, that if a demand had been made to free Dreyfus on the ground that he had been unjustly convicted, the Court would have felt obliged to deny it.

The findings of the Civil Division have been submitted to the President of the whole Court of Cassation, and his decision will be given in a day or two, probably on June 1.

The *Figaro* has continued to make public the evidence before the Court of Cassation, and has called attention to the various frauds that were perpetrated for the purpose of fixing the guilt on the unfortunate Alfred Dreyfus.

Colonel Picquart appealed to the Court of Cassation, begging that he be set at liberty, and drawing attention to the fact that the crime of which he is accused and for which he is imprisoned, that of communicating state secrets and forging state documents, was not fastened on him until, through his work in the bureau, he had discovered that Esterhazy had written the famous bordereau, and that Dreyfus was not the man referred to in the secret paper of which so much was made. When the Zola trial came on, Colonel Picquart was asked what evidence he intended to give. He said that he would tell the truth, and he alleged that two false witnesses were immediately procured

who made the accusations against him, which defeated his testimony and led to his arrest.

* *

The "Reina Mercedes" Safe in Port.—The *Reina Mercedes* arrived safely at Hampton Roads May 21. It is said that she shows few signs of the siege through which she has passed. The damage to her is very slight, and except for the loss of two topmasts, a patch on her side, and some rusty spots, no one would suppose she had been in battle and lain for months under the waves. The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company are very proud of their success in raising her.

* *

The Payment of the Cuban Troops.—An agreement having been reached with General Gomez, the payment of the Cuban troops will commence on Saturday, May 27. The arms are to be delivered to the civil governors or the mayors of each district, and will be collected and stored in Havana and Santiago under the care of armorers who are ex-Cuban soldiers.

* *

The Case of the Seventy-first Regiment.—An effort is being made by Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, to restrain the board appointed by Governor Roosevelt from enquiring into his character and fitness for service, and the Major also demands that he shall be restored to duty with his regiment.

The case was argued before Judge Beekman on May 23, and during its course an effort was made to attack Governor Roosevelt, and assert that he was maliciously persecuting Major Smith. The attack was promptly stopped by the Judge, who took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

This case is interesting to us, as it concerns the conduct of our soldiers in Cuba, and especially the famous charge up San Juan Hill.

After the battle had taken place rumors were circulated that four of the chief officers of the regiment had shown cowardice in refusing to obey orders and failure to lead their men into the fight. Two of these men, Colonel Wallace A. Downs and Major John H. Whittle, resigned, but Major Clinton H. Smith and Captain Elmore F. Austin remain with the regiment. Major Smith demanded that an enquiry be made that he might prove himself innocent of the charge of cowardice.

This court of enquiry, however, found that Colonel Downs and Major Whittle were all blameworthy. As the two former had resigned, nothing could be done to them, but Major Smith being still in the regiment was ordered before an Examining Board, whose duty it was to discover whether or not he was fit for service in the National Guard. It was recommended that Captain Austin be severely reprimanded.

The findings of the court were submitted to Governor Roosevelt, who in approving them told the history of the Seventy-first trouble at San Juan in a few words. The story is as follows:

In the San Juan fight of July, 1898, Colonel Downs, com-

The Case of the Seventy-first Regiment 739

manding the Seventy-first Regiment, was ordered by General Kent to follow a certain trail to the ford of the river, and then to spread out his men in line of battle. Instead of obeying these orders, Colonel Downs marched his men by another route to the ford and arrived there, halted them, and made them lie down on both sides of the trail.

General Kent, finding the regiment blocking the way, sent orders by Captain Austin that Colonel Downs was to move forward at once. These orders Captain Austin never attempted to deliver. Finding the regiment still a fixture, General Kent sent fresh orders to advance, and his aide saw that the word was passed from officer to officer until it reached Colonel Downs, who promptly sent back word that the regiment could not move.

Two other regiments had in the meantime passed the ford, and General Kent, finding he could not move the Seventy-first, ordered some regiments of regulars to march along the trail over and through the Seventy-first.

In this way five regiments of regulars passed the Seventy-first, jeering at them as they went, and calling on them to come on if they were not afraid. The men of the regiment and the other officers, who were men of different mettle to their four chiefs, refused to be restrained any longer. Some of them marched along with the regulars, some companies were led by their officers, and in this way the greater part of the Seventy-first of their own free will took part in the storming of San Juan Hill, and showed that no matter how cowardly their officers might be, they were willing to obey their country's call.

(Concluded in next issue.)



Submarine Diving.

(Begun in issue of May 25.)

When outside of his armor a diver is not impeded in his movements. But once inside of it, so long as he remains above water, he is almost as helpless as an infant, and requires attention from assistants in order to walk but a few steps.

Plate II shows how a diver starts to put on his armor; in succeeding numbers will be shown the various steps which need to be taken before he is ready for work.

The Suit.—Every part of this must be *perfectly* air-tight. It would be almost fatal if there was a leak anywhere. The suit is therefore examined and tested with the utmost care. There is always a risk of the rubber and canvas body being cut by rocks, or metal or timber projecting from wreckage. To reduce the risk a pair of overalls is pulled over the suit, and the rough, strong material helps to ward off damage.

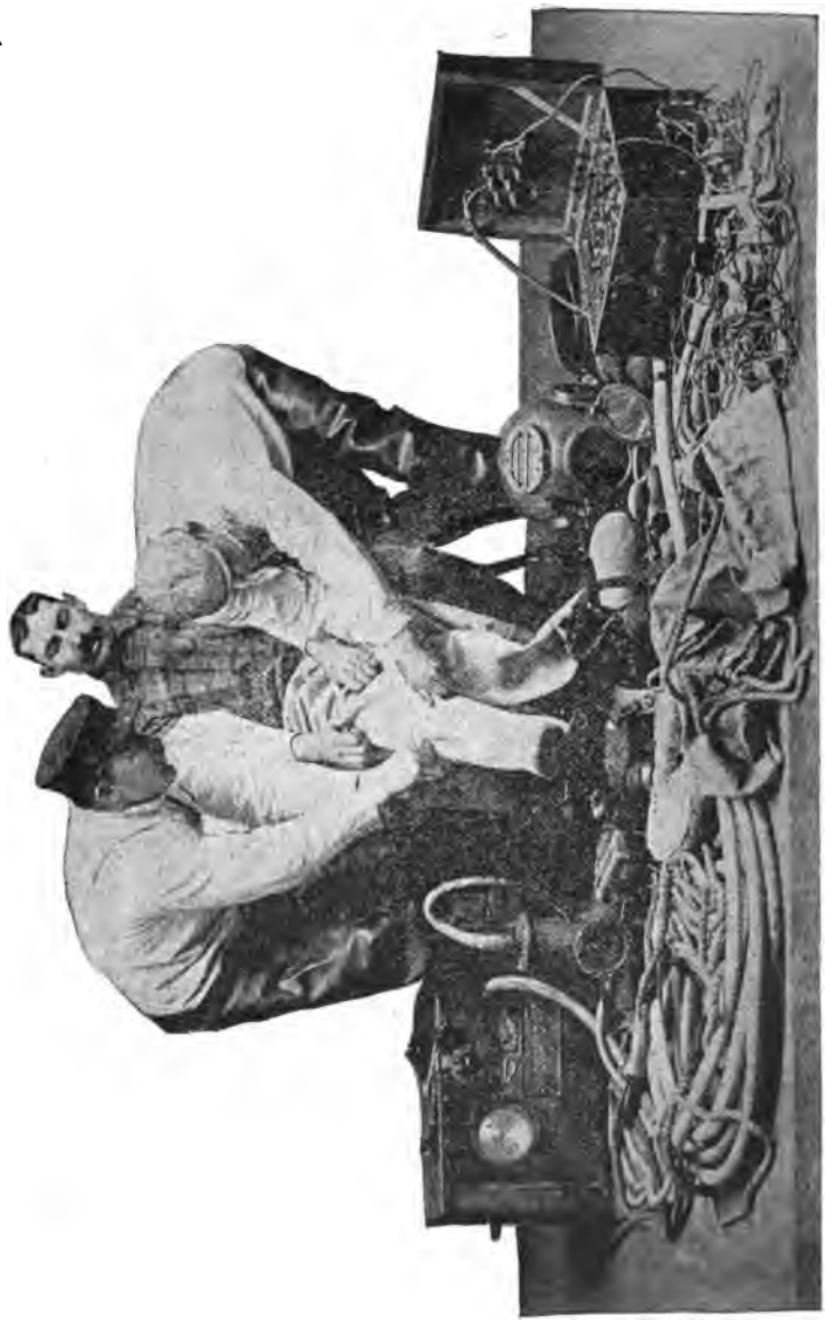
The rubber suit weighs 19 pounds, and is "extra thick" at the joints. It needs to be very strong, on account of the pressure exerted on it under water. This pressure requires careful calculation in order that the strength of materials may be adjusted to resist the strain.

Water Pressure.—In addition to water pressure, the force of currents needs to be considered. It has been found that the pressure on a diver in still water is as follows:

8½	lbs. per square inch at 20 feet below the surface.
21½	" " 50 " "
43½	" " 100 " "
69½	" " 150 " "

One hundred and fifty feet is the limit to which divers can safely descend. At 204 feet the pressure has increased to 88½ pounds.

PLATE II.—DIVER PUTTING RIGHT FOOT INTO LEG OF SUIT.



Who Should Not Dive.—Only persons of perfect physique and in perfect health can successfully pursue the business of diving. Before anyone attempts it he should be passed by a physician.

Men with short necks and florid complexions; full-blooded persons; sufferers from headache or slight deafness; those with a running from the ears; men subject to palpitation of the heart, or who have at any time spat or coughed up blood; persons who are very pale, whose lips are more blue than red, who have cold hands and feet (denoting impaired circulation); persons with bloodshot eyes and a high color on the cheeks; and men who have suffered from any severe disease, rheumatism, or sunstroke, should abstain from diving.

Dangers in Diving.—Many think that the greatest perils which confront the diver arise from sharks, or the tangling or fouling of the air-hose, thereby cutting off the air supply.

(*Will be continued in next six numbers.*)



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

TWELFTH TRAVEL PAPER.

SHIPPING SUGAR IN BAGS—JAMAICA'S TRADE IN 1888-9

—**AREA—PARISHES—POPULATION—BREADFRUIT**

—**LANDSLIPS—THE ROYAL MAIL COACH.**

THERE is a growing tendency to ship sugar in double bags. Close buyers consider bags better than hogs-



heads. It is curious to observe what exact calculation this business demands, whereas formerly money was literally no object. In the early days very high freights were paid, and resident attorneys in the Island absorbed

large sums in commissions paid them for representing their absentee principals' interests. The attorneys are men of the past. Owners now try to manage their own affairs, and if absence abroad seems likely to be permanent, either sell out entirely or take an Island partner.

Steamship agents compete very keenly for the freighting of sugar and rum, and this keen competition leads to low freights for the planters. They are often able to make exceedingly favorable terms by holding off until such time as steamship agents are obliged to secure freights or else send steamers home in ballast, or with short cargo. The steamers engaged in freighting sugar are generally of large carrying capacity, and it takes considerable bulk to fill their space.

It will give readers an idea of the state of trade ten years ago, when business was flourishing, to note that the year's imports in 1888-9 amounted to £1,597,600, and the exports for that year reached £1,614,823. The Jamaicans *must* import most of the articles for household use or adornment, for there are practically no manufacturing establishments in the Island. The trade of Jamaica is desirable.

The Island is 144 miles long, and 49 miles wide at

its greatest width. It is politically divided into three counties—Cornwall, Middlesex, and Surrey—which are again subdivided into fourteen parishes, in which 639,491 persons live.

To supply these consumers, therefore, a large amount of provisions is required. This bears directly on the question of ocean freighting.

Numerous breadfruit trees on either side of the road are seen on leaving Seville. They form a pretty group, with their peculiar leaves and heavy loads of rich green "fruit," or vegetable, as it should be termed. Baked breadfruit is delicious, and in season constitutes a large part of the natives' diet. The meat is salmon-colored, about a half inch thick, and of pleasing taste. Its nutritive qualities are excellent. Nature has been most generous in her gifts, for in many places these trees thrive along the roadside and are public property.

Even on the pens it is customary for the owner to give away much breadfruit. His charity really is expediency, for he hopes by the gift of a very cheap vegetable to secure immunity from the theft of valuable fruit. Frequently men are obliged to give sops of this sort.

There is nothing striking about the town of St. Ann's Bay. It lies in close proximity to Cuba. When the atmosphere is in a certain condition, one may very clearly perceive the mountains in the interior of that Island. The Cuban coast line is sixty miles distant, and the mountains raise their heads forty miles inland. This affords Jamaicans an uninterrupted view of peaks lying one hundred miles from St. Ann's Bay.

Fogs never trouble Jamaica. Their absence is a boon sailors highly appreciate. From the hills near by one can often enjoy a clear, uninterrupted view of twelve leagues seaward and eight miles inland. There is a commanding residence about a mile from the Bay called Roselle. Here was the former home of an American who was the leading merchant in the Island. Lovers of flowers will appreciate the beautiful roses growing there. At Liberty Hill, three miles beyond, the ground is literally covered with flowering plants and shrubs.

St. Ann's Bay Court House, in the words of one of our humorists, is "too much back number." The churches here, as everywhere, have been well built, and one is astonished to find how liberally the peasants give to their support. The average contributions from men and women earning small wages would put to the blush those in some of our wealthy American churches. These "overgrown children" (as an observer styles them) are groping after light and do not object to paying for being shown the way.

The Wesleyan body maintains an excellent school. It is pleasing to observe how carefully the education of youth is guarded throughout the various parishes. The schools are in the hands of "managers," who, in turn, appoint teachers. There is a Jewish cemetery in the Bay. It is sadly neglected, and indicates that after death many are forgotten.

The Gully Road is most picturesque, abounding in exquisite ferns, and through the fern walks a stream of crystal water flows. This stream is rather insignificant when in its normal condition, but after it

rises, or, to use the native term, is "down," it becomes a raging torrent, and menaces life and property. It takes but a few hours' steady rain-pour to raise its height considerably. After excessive rain occasionally comes the dreaded landslip. Travelers take refuge from rain in caves, or under the projecting roots of great trees which grow over the road. When least expected, there may be a rush of rocks, earth, or trees, and the unfortunates are crushed. Strange it is that these lessons are disregarded. Nevertheless, within a few days after a fatal accident, other incautious travelers place themselves under exactly similar conditions, and invite a similar fate. Occasionally, too, the roads are so weakened during the wet season by rain that they give way and carry with them the carriage or mail coach whose progress started the cave-in. An accident befell the mail coach whereby one passenger, driver, three mules, and coach were hurled over an embankment forty feet high. The passenger was severely bruised, the driver was not injured, one mule was killed, and the others were hurt but slightly.

The royal mail coach is a relic of its English predecessors, so graphically portrayed by Dickens. Its light body is suspended by stout springs over four wheels. There is limited space for passengers and mails. Three mules abreast furnish the motive power. The drivers are uniformed, and carry bugles. Passengers must get in at the "booking-office" some time prior to starting. With a series of bugle or horn flourishes the clumsy affair starts.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)



THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

VOL. III., NO. 23.

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PUBLISHERS' DESK

The letter which follows did not bear a signature. As a rule, anonymous letters do not receive attention ; but as this one is of general interest, THE GREAT

ROUND WORLD is glad to answer. The envelope was stamped Cincinnati, O.:

From the notices appearing in your paper, I find it impossible to learn of what the *Great Round World Histories of Our Own Times* consist. Will you kindly print some announcement, stating whether they are a separate work by Mrs. Rosenfeld, or merely bound copies of your paper?

Yours very truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

The *History of Our Own Times* is composed of the thirteen separate numbers of THE GREAT ROUND WORLD which are printed every quarter. Nothing in these numbers is missing. Current History, by Mrs. G. H. Rosenfeld; Easy Science, by Mr. V. V. M. Beede; Travel Papers, by the Publisher, and Special Articles, are given in full. Advertising pages are not included, as they do not properly belong in the bound parts.



In this connection it may be well to state that every issue of the paper contains eight or more pages of text than were given a year ago.



The plan of giving dates has been favorably received. They will appear at the head of every page hereafter.



A number of subscribers have recently ordered bound parts of *History of Our Own Times*. Not a few were unaware that every part since November 11, 1896, can be iminedately had on request. These books are well adapted for vacation days and are fine reminders of past events.

CURRENT HISTORY

In the last number was described the case of the Seventy-first (N. Y.) Regiment. The conclusion is here given :

Case of the Seventy-

first Regiment.— In the meanwhile, and despite the fact
Concluded. that the greater part of the regiment was

in the thick of the battle, Colonel Downs, Major Smith, who was then Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major Whittle remained behind with a portion of one company which the Colonel had succeeded in restraining from following the others.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith declared in his defense that he should not be charged with cowardice, because in remaining behind he was only obeying the orders of his Colonel.

This excuse, however, the court refused to recognize, declaring that when he realized that his Colonel was neglecting his duty it was his place to come forward and lead the regiment as General Kent had directed.

The chances are that the judge will deny Major Smith's application, and that the officer will receive his deserts at the hands of the Examining Board. This Board is known in the service as the "bouncing board," because men who come before it are generally turned out of the army.

* * *

It was announced May 24 that the *Raleigh* will be put out of commission and sent to Portsmouth, N. H.

Her officers have been detached ; Captain Coghlan and some have been exchanged to other the "Raleigh." vessels, some put on waiting orders, and some were given leave.

Captain Coghlan has been ordered to command the Puget Sound Naval Station, at Bremerton, Wash.

It is distinctly stated that this command is considered one of the most desirable posts in the gift of the Navy Department, and that Captain Coghlan's assignment to it should not be regarded as a sign of the disapproval of the government, for, in addition to his full pay, he will have a furnished house, and his duties will be pleasant.

It is probable therefore that his indiscreet remarks about the Germans were met with nothing more serious than a reprimand, as, had the Navy Department wished to discipline him, he could have been put on "waiting orders," in which case he would not have received full pay.

* * *

Rosa Bonheur, the famous French animal painter, has passed away. A telegram from Fontainebleau,

near Paris, stated that she died on
Death of Rosa May 26, at the age of seventy-seven.
Bonheur.

She held rank as the greatest animal painter of the century, and her work is familiar to us all through her most famous painting, that wonderful group of horses known as "The Horse Fair."

This picture, which is considered one of the masterpieces of the great artist, was brought to this country and purchased by the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, the dry goods millionaire. After his death it was bought by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who immediately presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which it now hangs. This generous gift cost Mr. Vanderbilt \$55,500.

When first Rosa Bonheur's studies of horses and cattle began to appear, the world marveled how a woman, and a young woman (she was only thirty-one when "The Horse Fair" was exhibited), could have acquired such an intimate knowledge of the habits of these dumb brutes. Her horses were not the sleek, stable-bred creatures with which women have a chance of becoming acquainted. But they were the rough, unbroken colts, fresh from the pasture; the strong Normandy work horses, big, beautiful beasts that hardly come within a woman's ken. It then transpired that in order to study her subjects better the young artist had adopted masculine dress. To paint the pictures she desired to execute it was necessary for her to visit cattle fairs, to trudge across mountains or over the plains at will, to mix familiarly with stablemen, butchers, and graziers, and to study in stables and slaughterhouses. Dressed in trousers, blouse, and a man's hat, and with short-cropped hair, she was able to mix freely with the rough peasants without their ever suspecting that she was a woman.

In her studio she always wore blouse and trousers. The freedom of the dress pleased her. But in her intercourse with the world she never rebelled against the necessary skirt. She was too truly great to desire to appear eccentric.

Rosa Bonheur was twice decorated. In 1865 Eugenie, Empress of the French, presented her with the insignia of the Legion of Honor, and in 1870, the King of the Belgians invested her with the Order of Leopold of Belgium.

Several attempts have been made to move the American Line steamer *Paris* off the rocks.

The Steamer "Paris" Still Fast. On May 26 five tugs made a mighty effort to pull the unfortunate vessel off. In this the steamer's propellers assisted, but the rocks held her fast.

Another attempt was made on the evening of the 27th; six tugs were used, and held on to the ship by steel ropes. The engines of the *Paris* were then started and as the tugs pulled she endeavored to assist them by backing. It was all to no purpose. After straining for more than an hour the principal rope gave way, and the work had to be abandoned.

It is said that there is now little hope of saving that fine vessel.

The Treasury Department intends to hold an investigation into the cause of the accident. Several of the British authorities on seagoing matters insisted that the accident was due to blundering. They laughed at the suggestions which were advanced that it was either caused by a current which drew the vessel toward the rocks, or by the rocks themselves which were said to be magnetic and to have affected the compasses to such an extent that the ship got out of her reckoning without the knowledge of the navigators.

* * *

Dispatches dated May 26 promise better things for the people of Jamaica.

Better Prospects for Jamaica. There has been widespread discontent throughout the island since the passing of the new tariff law,

which went into operation immediately after its acceptance for a first reading.

As you read, it has become necessary to raise funds to maintain the government of the island, and the people having rebelled against the proposed taxation of goods from the mother country, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary for the Colonies, decided to tax goods imported from America.

This plan, however, did not work any better than the former one. The United States entered a vigorous protest and threatened to raise the tariff on Jamaican imports into America so much that trade (as a result of the increase) would be paralyzed.

On learning this the Jamaicans demanded that what is termed a reciprocity treaty should be arranged with this country by which certain of the most needed products from the United States would be admitted into Jamaica at a very low duty, in return for which, fruit and some other of the principal Jamaican products should be admitted to the United States on the same terms.

The United States on her part offered great concessions in her tariff law, but in return demanded such terms from Jamaica that Mr. Chamberlain was obliged to refuse, as his acceptance would have led to an immense falling off in the revenue of the island.

The representations of the Jamaicans became so strong, however, that Mr. Chamberlain finally decided to meet the wishes of the people as far as lay in his power.

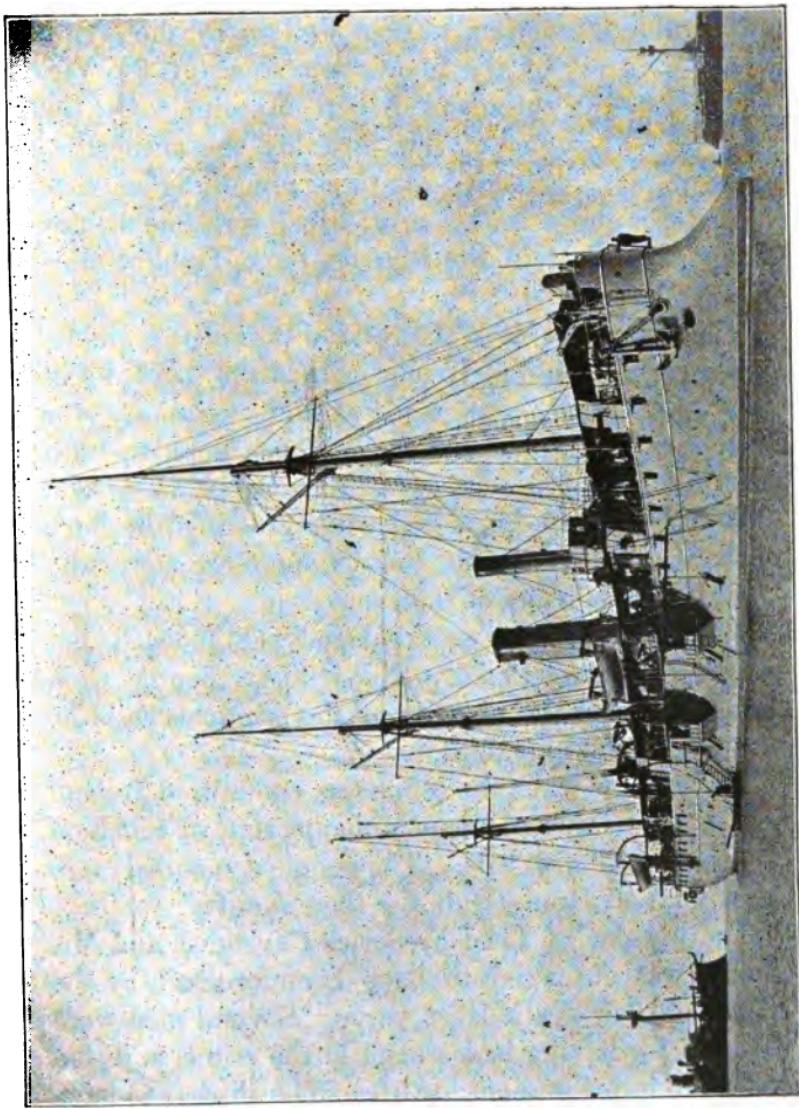
To this end he cabled instructions to Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor, to send two representative Jamaicans to accompany Sir Cavendish Boyle, acting Governor of British Guiana, to Washington, there to endeavor to arrange a treaty with the United States which would satisfy the Jamaicans without depriving the government of revenue.

This trouble has again made the Jamaicans restless, and annexation to the United States is once more under discussion. The people of the island cannot get redress from the home government, and their protests either pass unnoticed or are treated with scant ceremony. They are great lovers of the bicycle, and many Jamaicans own their wheels. No sooner did the government grasp this fact than it proposed to impose a tax of \$2.50 a year on each machine. The tariff on wheels has also been so much increased that the merchants who handled them declared that their trade is ruined and proposed leaving the island and starting anew elsewhere.

Another cause of grievance is that, in spite of their requests that the tariff bill should have a clause providing that it could be changed whenever a treaty could be arranged with the United States, the bill was passed with a provision that it is to remain in force for ten years.

The prospect of a Conference in Washington has however made the people hopeful once more, and they are willing to await the result with their usual patience.

[In the Travel Articles begun on March 16 will be found a very complete description of the conditions which prevail in Jamaica, and the advantages and disadvantages of annexation are pointed out. These articles will run throughout the summer.]



THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER "LE COSMAO."

The eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria was made memorable in another way as well as by the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum. On the eve of her birthday the authorities released the three remaining convicts who were under sentence of life imprisonment for being concerned in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, murders.

Phoenix Park is a large and beautiful public enclosure in Dublin, Ireland. In 1882 Lord Frederick Cavendish was made Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appointment was not popular with the Irish reformers, and a few days after his arrival in Dublin he was murdered while crossing the Park with Mr. T. H. Burke, the Under Secretary, who was also assassinated at the same time.

The murders were so cruel and cold-blooded that all England was stirred. The wildest theories were advanced about the identity of the criminals and the reasons for the foul deed.

At the time when the crime was committed Ireland was in a most unsettled and unhappy state of rebellion against the English rule. The people demanded more freedom, and Home Rule for their country.

The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was supposed to have been ordered by the extreme Irish Nationalist party. Several men were arrested for having had a hand in the crime, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The three who have just been released were the last of the condemned men, the others having been previously set at liberty.

A few years after the crime was committed, and when Charles Stewart Parnell was rising into power as an Irish leader, an effort was made to fasten the crime on him. Damaging letters and papers were brought forward to prove the assertion that he had been connected with the affair. It was found later that these documents had been forged by a man named Pigott, and Parnell's honor was cleared.



A report is in circulation that Her Majesty the Queen of England is about to submit to an operation on her eyes, the sight of one of **Queen Victoria's** **Blindness.** them being entirely gone owing to a cataract.

Great anxiety is felt for the result of the operation on account of the great age of the Queen. A German oculist has been called from Berlin to perform the operation. The Kaiser of Germany made a secret visit to London to see the Queen, who is his grandmother, and assured her of the skill of the great oculist.



The terrible bubonic plague has made its appearance in Egypt, and the authorities are considerably troubled that it has reached so near Europe.

The Bubonic Plague Again.

Owing to the determined resistance of the natives of Hindoostan to the necessary health measures, the plague in India was not stamped out, as it should have been, but was only considerably lessened.

Two years ago the Sultan of Turkey forbade the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, fearing the results of the gathering together of the thousands of pilgrims who make the journey. Had the natives of Hindoostan been half as enlightened as the Sultan, all would have been well, but unfortunately they were too steeped in ignorance and superstition.

The Turkish monarch understood that the plague was due to dirt, and was fostered and encouraged by dirt. He therefore refused to allow millions of dirty people to gather together in one place.

The East Indians, on the contrary, imagined that every sanitary precaution introduced was a device of the "foreign devils" to endanger their souls' salvation.

We have frequently mentioned how the people rose in rebellion when the health authorities endeavored to cleanse and fumigate a house in which a case of plague had occurred.

The result of this obstinacy on the part of the people has become apparent in the present appearance of the plague in Egypt.

It is particularly distressing that it should have done so, as the Europeans have done all in their power to prevent it, and the misfortune is entirely due to the superstition and ignorance of the East Indians.

The plague has been raging in Hong Kong, China, since March, and out of 498 cases, 436 unfortunates have died. A doctor of that place who has studied the disease declares that it is so essentially the result of dirt that Europe can help herself by setting vigorously to work to clean her dirty cities, clear out

those places that are overcrowded, and get her towns into good sanitary condition.

While this doctor considers the appearance of the plague in Egypt a decided menace to Europe, he thinks nothing serious need come of it if only the various governments will heed his warning and clean and purify their cities.

Many medical authorities agree that England and Egypt should spare neither labor nor money in a well-organized effort to root the plague out of the country, and not allow it to gain a foothold in Europe.

* *

The new Franchise Tax Bill has been passed, and the extra session of the State Legislature is at an end.

Governor Roosevelt is very much pleased at the result.
Franchise Tax Bill Passed.

It is rumored, however, that the Republican leaders are so annoyed over the measure, which will cost some of their wealthy followers a great deal of money, that they are changing their minds about nominating Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1900. The bill will lay a heavier part of the tax burden on the shoulders of the men who make their profits out of the enterprise of the citizens. It seems only right that they should contribute liberally toward the improvements which increase the value of their property.

* *

The Mazet Committee is continuing its sessions. A plan is now on foot to investigate the Tombs Prison,

The Mazet Committee in New York City, as it has been reported that the prisoners there are improperly treated.

The work done with the police force has had the result of inducing the Commissioners to make some very strict rules in regard to the future conduct of the police.

* * *

On Saturday, May 27, the payment of the Cuban troops was commenced in Havana, but to the chagrin of the authorities only seven men appeared to receive the allotted \$75 per man.

Paying the Cuban Troops. When the office was opened for business in the morning, guards were stationed around, and every preparation made for conducting the affair with dispatch. Major Francis S. Dodge arrived with \$30,000 in gold and \$9,000 in silver, accompanied by a strong guard. Then everything was put in readiness for a rush of business. But the rush did not begin.

About 11 o'clock a colored camp follower appeared, who was not paid. At noon General Rius Rivera, who had been appointed to receive the arms, left the office in disgust. It was nearly 3 p. m. before the seven men arrived. They were finally paid. These men were not soldiers, but camp servers, and did not carry arms.

The Cuban payrolls showed 4,317 men belonging to the army resident in Havana; but owing to the hostile attitude of the officers none of these men dared appear to receive pay.

The following day 31 men applied for and received

their money, and 25 of them gave up their arms. On Monday, May 29, 114 men appeared, 103 of whom had guns.

A great many impostors applied for the bounty, but no men who could not satisfactorily prove their identity were paid.

The paymasters have closed the Havana office for the present, and have started into the country districts, where it is expected the men will be more willing to disband and give up their arms, as the officers who are responsible for the discontent are mainly concentrated in Havana.

It is thought that by the time the paymasters return and reopen the Havana office the soldiers will have realized the absurdity of their refusal, and will be willing to receive the United States money, give up their arms, and take up more peaceful pursuits.



The work of the Peace Congress is progressing, but owing to the order forbidding the reporters to be

**The Peace
Congress.** present at the meetings it is impossible to gather any accurate news from

The Hague. Several startling announcements have been made, which have been corrected soon after. It is almost safer to let the matter alone until something definite and official is given out by the Congress.

There was a rumor that the English and United States delegates had agreed to suggest a plan for international arbitration which had been drawn up by England. This was subsequently denied.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the delegates are at work and are keeping their business to themselves.

It was asserted that there was a little disturbance at first owing to the refusal of the Russian delegates to allow the Committee on Disarmament to be divided into two parts; one half was to consider naval matters, and the other half would deal with military subjects. This little difficulty was soon adjusted, however, and the Russian delegates realized the propriety of assenting to the desired division.

It is said that if any important result is arrived at by the Conference, it will be in the direction of arbitration, as not one of the powers represented views favorably the suggestions to limit the size of the armies and navies under its control.

The Czar's representatives have offered a plan for a permanent Arbitration Committee, and a plan of a similar nature is said to have been suggested by England, while America will submit one in a day or two.

The idea is to establish a Court which shall be a kind of International Court of Appeals. It would hold its sessions in some country that is considered as neutral ground, such as Switzerland, possibly, or perhaps Belgium.

To it will be submitted the differences between countries, such as money damages sustained, and all knotty points relative to the interpretation of treaties and contracts.

It is said Russia proposed that the Congress shall agree to make it obligatory for the various countries

to submit such matters to the International Arbitration Committee.

* * *

The news from the Philippines is somewhat discouraging. Peace is not so close at hand.

The Commissioners appointed by
From the Philippines. Aguinaldo to confer with the United States Commissioners were informed as to the terms on which the Americans would consent to make peace. They promptly rejected every condition, and declared that the promises of self-government were too shadowy and vague to be of any value. They then returned to their lines discouraged and dissatisfied.

Before they returned they were informed that the next time they desired to enter the American lines they must come prepared for unconditional surrender, otherwise they would not be admitted.

It is stated that the President is now of the same opinion as General Elwell S. Otis, who insisted that it is a waste of time to parley with the insurgents, who are unlikely to give in until compelled to do so by force of arms.

The United States authorities are arranging to send a fresh supply of troops to Manila, as it is now considered that General Otis has not enough men under his command to entirely quell the rebels. This unfortunate fact has been shown by the way in which our soldiers have had to do the same work over and over again. The commanders have not enough men to occupy and protect all the towns that are taken, and in consequence as soon as the troops have passed on

the natives return, again occupy the towns, and make fresh trouble for the Americans.

General Otis has relieved the volunteers by withdrawing them from the firing lines, but has at the same time invited them to reenlist for a further period of six months. The Macabebees, a native tribe hostile to Aguinaldo, offered to join us in fighting him, and, should our generals become convinced of their good faith, the offer will probably be accepted. One company has already been formed.

* * *

A shocking story came from the island of Negros. On May 27 some Americans were repairing the cable

*Misfortune
in Negros.* near Escalante, Isle of Negros. They saw a party of natives on the shore who waved a flag of truce.

The commander of the ship, some other officers and workmen, with Captain George H. Tilly, of the United States Signal Corps, immediately got into a boat and rowed ashore. On arriving there they found they had been lured into an ambush, and the white flag had been treacherously used to induce them to land. No sooner were the Americans safely in the power of the natives than a body of sharpshooters concealed behind some sand dunes poured a murderous volley into the Americans.

The commander and officers managed to reach their boat and push off from shore. Captain Tilly and two of the workmen threw themselves into the water, but could not be rescued. The captain's body was found later floating in the water, and bore undoubted marks of violence.

Memorial Day was observed with solemn ceremony both at home and abroad.

This is the first anniversary of that Memorial Day. It is a beautiful day of remembrance since our war with Spain ended, and throughout this country there were many newly made graves which received the loving and touching tributes paid on this national holiday.

In Manila the day was observed with the same solemnity as in New York, and the graves of all the brave men who laid down their lives in a foreign land were remembered and decorated.



The plans for the reception of Admiral George Dewey are well under way. New York State has subscribed seventy-five thousand dollars toward bringing troops to the ^{The Coming Arrival of Admiral Dewey.} pageant.

The fund for presenting the admiral with a house seems to be growing, and there will be plenty of time for it to assume handsome proportions, as he is not expected to arrive before October 1.

He is now at Hong Kong, and the *Olympia* is in the drydock for necessary cleaning and repairs. When a vessel remains for a long time in tropical waters her bottom and sides under water become covered with vegetable growths, which seriously impede her speed. These growths must be removed by scraping.



There is an interesting little experiment which is worth while trying if one loves flowers and plants.

We have all heard of the marvelous way in which the Japanese dwarf their plants, and for the last two seasons New Yorkers have had an opportunity of seeing these wonders for themselves at the exhibition of Japanese trees which each spring has brought.

Dwarfing of seasons
Trees. opportunity of seeing these wonders
 for themselves at the exhibition of
Japanese trees which each spring has brought.

To those who have not seen larches trained into the forms of birds and beasts, ships and tea houses, nor the exquisite little creations in dwarfed trees and sweet ferns, it is almost impossible to convey a correct idea of these beauties.

The Japanese exhibition showed wonderful gnarled cedars a foot and a half high which are two and three hundred years old. Last year an imperial cedar was shown which, including the jar containing it, measured four and a half feet from the floor to the top-most branch, and was five hundred years old.

In this same exhibition was a little landscape on a carved ebony stand, which was about ten inches long and six broad. It represented a tiny little island covered with Japanese sweet fern which has pointed leaves and resembles grass. This had been dwarfed until it was a proportionate height and looked like grass. On the island was a rustic temple, overshadowed by a grove of trees, principally maples, which were only four to six inches high, but perfect miniature trees.

The art of dwarfing trees and plants is so highly thought of in Japan that the men who are successful in it make great reputations for themselves, and, as it were, sign their work in precisely the same way that a painter signs his pictures.

In the catalogues of the Japanese exhibitions of plants you will find the entries reading:

"Chabo-Hiba" (which means cedar) "trained by Rōku-o of Tokio, whose name will never be forgotten as a skillful trainer." "Height, 3 feet; 150 years in pot."

Again you read: "Trained by Sahli of Tokio, who first discovered the process of letting trees grow on rocks," and again, "Trained by Zaru-Cho, a renowned master of tree training."

This art the Japanese have kept to themselves, and though there have been many conjectures as to the means employed, the method has remained a secret.

Now, however, it is declared that the mystery has been solved, and directions have been given for producing these charming little wonders. Whether or not they are correct, the experiment is such an interesting one that it is well worth trying.

Take an orange and make a small hole (the smaller the better) at one end. Then squeeze out the juice, and with a small instrument clear out the flesh of the fruit. This part of the operation requires infinite care and patience, for you must not remove the pits and you must be very careful not to make holes in the skin.

You then fill the skin with very rich earth, and in the center plant the seed of the tree you wish to produce, putting the end from which the leaves will sprout directly in the center of the hole which has been left.

The orange is then put in a sunny place and constantly watered. The seed soon begins to sprout, and

care must be taken to train the shoot to the center of the hole. In a short while the roots will begin to force their way through the orange skin, and then the true work of training begins. These roots must be carefully shaved off with a sharp knife the moment they appear. After a while the roots will cease to grow, and as a plant cannot spread any larger above the earth than its roots can spread below, the work of dwarfing is completed. The plant will grow about five inches high and in a year may become a miniature tree. As soon as the roots stop growing the orange is coated with varnish and then planted in a pot or vase. The vases in which the plants are grown are highly prized by the Japanese. Some of them are of very costly china.

We are trying to dwarf a couple of trees ourselves—an oak and a maple—and will be pleased to exchange experiences with any of our friends who decide to experiment.

* * *

The question concerning Finland is still unsettled, and gives promise of causing considerable trouble in

Russia and
Finland.

Russia as well as in Finland. Many of the Russian nobles heartily sympathize with the Finns in their trouble, and think that the Czar had no right to interfere with the Constitution of Finland, which he swore to respect when he ascended the throne.

The whole matter is a mystery to many of the nobles who believe Nicholas to be sincere in his desire for universal peace. The fact however remains that the ruler who went to such pains to bring all Europe

together to discuss the abolition of war has deliberately oppressed his own subjects in such an autocratic manner that it is bound, if kept up, to incite them to rebellion and bloodshed.

On May 19 an Imperial Edict was issued directing that the Finnish Diet or Parliament was to meet only once every four years. This would deprive the people of all chance of meeting to discuss their grievances or wrongs.

The Finnish Diet has, however, utterly rejected the Czar's Army Bill, which was the main cause of the trouble.

Under the old constitution, the purpose of the Finnish army was to defend Finland, and it could not be used outside of its own country. The term of service was three years.

The Czar's bill makes the term five years, and the Finns will be sent into Russia for service, while the guarding of Finland will be done by Russians.

The Finnish Diet opposes this, and will only allow its soldiers to serve outside of Finland when there is no use for them in their own country, or in cases of emergency, and for the defense of St. Petersburg.

The majority of the young men of Finland have little hope that the Czar will allow this bill to stand, and many fear that it will only hasten the abolition of the Diet altogether.

The preparations for emigration are therefore being actively continued. Many young men have already left the country, and many more are on the eve of departure, as the result of the Czar's autocratic action.

France has been passing through a stormy week. On Tuesday, May 31, three exciting events occurred which, had they happened separately, **The Dreyfus Case.** might each have caused considerable trouble with this easily excited people.

The first was the arrival of Major Marchand, the second was the trial of the two deputies who at the funeral of President Faure endeavored to incite the troops to rebellion, and the third was the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré, the President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, which, as we told you last week, was in favor of granting a re-trial for the unfortunate ex-Captain Dreyfus.

On Monday, May 29, the full Court of Cassation—that is to say, the civil and criminal divisions, united into one grand court—met to hear the arguments of M. Ballot-Beaupré, M. Manau, the Public Prosecutor, and Maitre Mornard, the counsel for Madame Dreyfus, in favor of a revision.

The government took the greatest precautions to prevent any outbreak or show of popular feeling. Army officers were forbidden to be present either at the Dreyfus argument or at the trial of the Deputies, which was to occur the same day. In addition to this the strictest police regulations were enforced. The majority of the seats in the court were allotted to certain persons, who were admitted by ticket, and very few were left for the use of the real public, that is to say, persons unknown to the court.

The proceedings had been arranged beforehand, and consisted of the reading of the report of M. Ballot-Beaupré, President of the Civil Division of the

Court of Cassation, to be followed by a speech by Maître Mornard, the counsel employed by Madame Dreyfus to establish the justice of her husband's cause, and an address by the Public Prosecutor, M. Manau. These addresses being delivered, the Court would retire to deliberate on its verdict.

There were barely two hundred people in the court when the case was opened. The proceedings were conducted with the solemnity which befitted the occasion, for these forty judges in their scarlet, ermine-trimmed robes were assembled to judge between the honor of one man and that of the entire French army.

Quietly and with the utmost deliberation M. Beaupré read the conclusions to which he had come after a careful consideration of the evidence.

(*Will be concluded in next issue.*)



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

THIRTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

THE MAIL SYSTEM—FISHERIES—THE ORANGE INDUSTRY
—THE LABOR QUESTION—DANGEROUS
HILLS—ROCK SHORES.

EVERYTHING must clear the track for the mail coach. The driver handles the mules skillfully. They are so



intelligent that but little attention is required. They round the turns and climb hills with apparent ease. About every ten miles there is a relay of rested mules, and the average running time is at least eight miles per hour.

There is also a night post-van which is operated by contractors. Mails are dispatched by coach on alternate days and by post-vans on the days between. The arrangement of mails puzzles strangers very much until they become familiar with its peculiarities. The service is very satisfactory. Coaches travel southeast from St. Ann's Bay to Ewarton, and post-vans move due east to Ochos Rios and up the coast.

St. Ann's parish raises an enormous quantity of pimento, and is the headquarters of the business. It is expected that in time in these hills will be located a huge sanitarium. It needs business enterprise to transmute natural beauties into financial benefits for the people. Some years ago it was proposed to purchase land here for a public park, but the avaricious owner of an estate asked an absurdly high price, which the promoters refused to allow for his land.

Passing by Windsor and Drax Hall, which is a very fine estate, we reach Greenwich Park, where the interior road to Moneague, via Chalky Hill, begins. A short drive from this junction takes one to the famous Roaring River Fall. This waterfall is of winsome beauty. No tourist should fail to spend a few hours on the spot and take in the attractions all about him. From here the road leads to the small settlement of Ochos Rios (eight rivers), located on a placid bay. So impressed was a governor's wife with its beauty that she tried to secure a house here for summer occupancy. There was no place available; suitable residences are very scarce.

The beach is of white, clean sand. The branches of great trees form natural canopies over the road. We

catch glimpses of the far-away hills to the south, and directly back of the village, on an eminence, lies beautiful Shaw Park. At one time bountiful hospitality was dispensed, but the death of the owner changed everything.

There are no objects of special interest in Ochos Rios. Fishing is carried on to a limited extent, but there is no organized effort for proper catching and curing. The harbor is largely landlocked, and forms a port of refuge for storm-beaten craft. Men-of-war often anchor there to obtain supplies of beef and fresh water for their crews, and to give "liberty" to the men.

Ruins of an old Spanish fort are to be found near the bay, but rank vegetation has largely covered them. Weeds spring up in a night, and this noxious growth is very difficult to eradicate.

In addition to its large pimento interests, orange raising made Ochos Rios a point of considerable importance years ago. Nowhere in the Island could a place be found which, size considered, shipped as many million oranges as formerly were sent from this port. Exporters used to bring thousands of pounds sterling into the town, but nine years ago the trade had a severe setback, because of fearful losses sustained by them when the fruit was sold in New York in competition with Florida oranges.

The finest selected Jamaica oranges, even from the best trees, are not equal in flavor to the delicate, thin-skin fruit obtainable on the Halifax or Indian Rivers, in Florida. It was thought the low prices in New York were caused by the style of package, for

ventilated barrels were altogether used for years. In the hope of obtaining higher prices exporters changed from barrels to imitation Florida boxes and crates. They also used fancy paper, and marked the count on boxes with stencils; but all to no purpose. Jamaica laborers are too clumsy to pack oranges as attractively as they are packed in Florida and California. They have erratic ideas of size, and little idea of neatness. One firm brought down orange sizers at considerable expense, and tried to teach native packers how to use them. It had to abandon the task as hopeless, and sent the sizers back to Florida.

The Jamaican laborer constantly *forgets* what he should do, and it is no wonder that dainty Americans refuse to buy fruit which is too unripe for eating, badly assorted, put up in a slipshod manner, and without regard to size or accurate count. Instead of being allowed to color on the tree, oranges are generally pulled green. They should be cut from the stem with scissors when fit for shipment. "Pulled" fruit is always sure to decay earlier than stem-cut.

Florida and California will in time send so many oranges to New York as to make exports from Jamaica impossible, except at such heavy loss as no one will be willing to face. The business has fallen off sadly, and exporters who formerly shipped several thousand barrels per steamer, now do not ship more than fifty. Had Jamaicans kept abreast of the situation and supplied only honestly packed, properly matured fruit, it is possible they might have kept the trade in their hands a few years longer; but the inevitable stoppage

of business of importance could not have been long averted.

Traveling along the seacoast, we next pass through an arid territory, very sparsely settled. For a few miles hardly a hut is seen, but White River lies ahead. It derives its name from the peculiar milky appearance of the water, due to the nature of the rock at its source over which it flows. Cocoanut trees, thatch palms, orange trees, and pimento walk abound in this rich section. Occasionally flocks of sheep are passed, then follow one hill after another until one of unusual steepness is sighted ahead. This is the uncomfortable Spring Valley Hill, and caution is advisable in making its descent. The road is protected by masonry walls, the tops of which have been whitewashed in order to be discernible at night. It is well these walls are there, for if a carriage should topple over, it would go hard with the occupants.

At the foot of this hill flows the Rio Nuevo (new river). It is a placid stream, wider than the Ochos Rios, but being unbridged, often compels pedestrians in flood times to wait two or three days prior to venturing across. The scenery here reminds one of Connecticut valleys, and but for the presence of a few tropical trees and a banana plantation, the resemblance would be complete. A moonlight view of the river leaves indelible memories; but this may be said of most of the north shore scenery.

Another very steep hill must be climbed after leaving Rio Nuevo wharf, and while making the ascent visitors have a chance to study the wild scenery and rock-bound coast at this point. As dangerous seas

break at Rio Nuevo as can be found anywhere along the north shore. Boats have been wrecked, and in stormy weather fruit steamers have to weigh anchor and stand out to sea, leaving cargo to rot on the sands.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)

EASY SCIENCE \$1.00

Submarine Diving.

(*Begun in issue of May 25.*)

But perils from sharks and tangling of the hose are *slight* compared with the risk the diver runs of *rupturing a blood vessel* in every descent. Divers have been hauled up dead in their armor after having been plentifully supplied with air. In each case it was found that the air pressure had caused a fatal stroke of apoplexy.

There is also the danger from fright. A diver was at work on a sunken vessel and the air-hose became fouled so that it was impossible to haul him up. Plenty of fresh air was supplied, but for five terrible hours he was a prisoner, not having been able to disentangle the air-hose. Another diver went to his rescue, and after freeing him signaled to haul him up. When the armor was removed he was dead. Fright had killed him.

The diver is subject to attacks by sharks, swordfish, devilfish, and monsters of the deep. He carries for protection a double-edged knife with a razor blade. It is held in a water-tight brass sheath, and can be drawn out instantly. This is his sole defense.

It is necessary for the diver to hold up his suit while the waistband is tightened, in order that the breastplate will fit properly; otherwise the helmet



PLATE III.—TIGHTENING BAND AROUND WAIST.
(Described in Easy Science in this number.)

could not be properly adjusted. These two parts are screwed together by a screw bayonet joint. One eighth of a turn locks them together.

Where the waterproof dress and breastplate join, a water-tight connection is made by means of studs, brass plates, and nuts.

When a diver is under the surface there are at least 720 inches of armor exposed. At 204 feet, which is the greatest depth ever reached, there was a pressure of 66,960 pounds, or over 33 tons! A suit must be well secured to stand this.

The diver's life depends upon the air supply being regularly kept up. If the pump stops but a minute, instant death will result from the outside pressure of water on his body. The men entrusted with working the pump must be absolutely reliable and pay strict attention to their duties.

The air compressor, or hand pump, is shown in the cut. It is double-acting; each stroke supplies a given quantity of compressed air which is forced through the air-hose. By referring to the gauge the man at the pump can tell just how many pounds pressure is being supplied. The apparatus is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it, in view of the life at stake. If it fails, the signal is immediately given for the diver to cut loose and come to the surface.

Unless the air-hose is in thoroughly good order the pump will not be of any use. It must be perfect and free from even a pin hole. It must also be flexible, or at any minute it might break. It must also be of proper hardness outside, yet free to bend. This is obtained by using flexible wires inside, which are covered by canvas and Para rubber.

(Will be continued in next five numbers.)

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

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WILL the author of the MS. giving an account of experiences during the Civil War make himself known? It was sent here some months ago and there is nothing in it to denote its origin. It is not available for these pages, but might be accepted elsewhere.

* *

Subscriptions to the Philippine Islands will be accepted at the domestic rate of \$1.50 for one year. Friends are sending THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to the men at the front. To the latter it acts as a cable which connects them with home.

* *

A number of school principals have written that they will renew their school subscriptions when the fall term begins. This is very pleasing. It is desirable, however, that there should not be any break in Current History. The paper will therefore cheerfully be sent to scholars' summer homes, without extra charge for individual addresses, instead of the usual plan of sending a large number of copies to a school.

* *

The stock of Binders is exhausted, but a large order is under way and this week there will be enough to meet all demands. Subscribers will serve their own interests by sending thirty-five cents for a binding case to hold the numbers for each quarter. They will thus prevent copies from going astray. The Binders are cloth-bound, strong, and attractive.



In last issue some earlier features of the Dreyfus case were given. The balance of the story follows:

M. Beaupré declared that a revision of the case was imperative, and said he had become convinced that Major Count Ferdinand Walzin Esterhazy was the real criminal, and the man who had written the famous bordereau.

Developments in the Dreyfus Case. He gave the reasons why it seemed impossible that Dreyfus could have committed the crime.

These reasons were drawn up by M. Manau, the Public Prosecutor. They are as follows:

One.—The Henry forgery.

Two.—The changing of the date of the bordereau to August, instead of April.

Three.—Contradictions of the handwriting experts.

Four.—The absolute identity of the paper upon which the bordereau was written with Major Esterhazy's letter paper.

Five.—The sentence, "Am starting for the manoeuvres," which could not have been written by Dreyfus.

Six.—Police report withheld by the Court Martial.

Seven.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry's weeping confession in Bertulus' office.

Eight.—The Panizzardi dispatch.

Nine.—Official documents proving that Dreyfus had no relations with foreign embassies.

Ten.—A document demonstrating that Dreyfus never confessed guilt.

M. Manau in his speech before the Court declared that the guilt of Esterhazy had been established and urged that a fresh trial be granted the accused man.

The addresses of these two men made a great impression on the French people. The most rabid of Dreyfus' enemies did not find a word to say in the presence of the carefully considered opinions of two men such as the President of the Civil Division of the Court of Cassation and the Public Prosecutor.

Maitre Mornard, the counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, having made a speech which was practically a repetition of those made by the other lawyers, the case was closed on June 1. The President of the Court announced that the sentence would be delivered at an early session of the Court.

The verdict was expected on Saturday, June 3.

The famous Dreyfus case, which has caused so much and such bitter feeling in France, has been brought to a close; or, perhaps it is wiser to say, the first part of it has been brought to a close by the decision of the Court of Cassation.

On Saturday, April 3, the Court decided that sufficient fresh evidence had been brought forward to grant a new trial.

It is the rule of the Courts of Appeal that permission cannot be granted for the revision of a case which has once been judged, unless the persons who make an appeal can show that they have certain new facts to bring before the Court, which, if proved to be true, would tend to show the innocence of the accused person.

In the Dreyfus case the judges decided that the

various confessed forgeries, and the fact that the paper on which the bordereau was written was of a very peculiar kind, precisely similar to that in use by Esterhazy, and the further fact that the secret document had been declared to contain no reference to Dreyfus, were sufficient evidence on which to grant him a new trial. The Court therefore ordered that the sentence of December 22, 1894, should be quashed and that Alfred Dreyfus be tried by a fresh Court Martial at Rennes, the Court Martial to be specially selected for this purpose.

Rennes is a garrison town in Normandy, capital of the Department of Ille et Villaine, about sixty miles from Nantes. In this town, far away from the excitements and intrigue of Paris, Dreyfus will be given a chance to vindicate himself.

The result of the trial is a great triumph for the cause of justice. You will remember that it was on account of his defense of Dreyfus, and the accusations which he made against the very men who have since been proved traitors, that M. Emile Zola, the novelist, was tried and condemned to pay a heavy fine. M. Zola, if you recollect, slipped out of the hand of the law and fled to England, where he remained until recently, a fugitive from justice for more than a year.

The verdict of the Court of Cassation is especially gratifying to all lovers of truth because of the attempt made to coerce the judges into deciding against Dreyfus. As you probably remember, a bill was passed changing the proceedings of the Court to bring the decision before the entire forty judges, when it was found that the judges of the civil section, who alone

should have dealt with the case, were all in favor of revision.

A great crowd was waiting outside the Court to hear the decision, and when it was learned that Dreyfus was to be given a new trial, the air was rent with cries of "Long live Justice! Long live the Law." This proves the great change that has taken place in public opinion since first the Dreyfus case began.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, has summoned a conference of ministers to discuss the best means of bringing Dreyfus home.



Affairs in France are rushing ahead with terrific speed, and the Ship of State will require the most delicate steering if it is to be saved from the rocks.

Affairs in France. The people who are most opposed to Dreyfus cannot but feel that the action of the Court of Cassation is strictly just and in accordance with law, and a chilling fear is beginning to take possession of them, lest, after all, Dreyfus may be innocent.

If Dreyfus is really innocent, and has been the victim of a cruel plot, one of the foulest and most cruel plots that have ever been conceived, it is evident to the people that the persons concerned in that plot are high officers in the army, of which France has always been so proud.



The consciousness of this fact has annoyed them, and not being able to vent their rage on Dreyfus, they

The Attack
on President
Loubet

have turned against the President,
M. Loubet.

On June 4 he went to Auteuil to witness the Grand Steeplechase of Paris, which is one of the great events of the French racing year. In France, and in England too, the very best and most fashionable people attend the races. Certain of the races are regarded as the great fashionable events of the year, and the society women vie with each other in the beauty and style of their gowns. In England the princesses and the wives and daughters of the nobility always attend the Ascot races, and the week at Goodwood, where these races are held, is considered the most delightful event of the season. Many persons of wealth own fine houses in the neighborhood, and among the guests for the house parties that are made up for these occasions are princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, earls and countesses by the dozen.

This explanation is necessary so that you may understand that in attending the Autenil races the President of France was not mixing in any such undignified and unmentionable affair as the Sheepshead Bay races at Coney Island, but engaged in a social function select and correct as a coaching trip to Lenox or Tuxedo.

When he arrived at the race course he was received with most hostile demonstrations from the sight-seers, who shouted at him, "Down with Loubet!" and "Panama." This latter cry, as we have explained, was to insinuate that the President had been concerned in the disgraceful scandals in connection with the Panama Canal.

The President had been invited to attend the races by the managers of the affair. They had erected a special box for his occupancy. The inclosure in which the box was placed was reserved entirely for the fashionable people and a large admission fee was charged. The assault on the President was therefore all the more remarkable.

As the President moved toward his seat a number of young men rushed toward him, and one of them, the Baron Christiani, raised his cane and attempted to strike the President.

The police and M. Loubet's friends rushed to his assistance, and a fierce fight ensued, in which one of the policemen was hurt.

The President behaved with the utmost coolness and remained to see the great race of the day. After it was over he returned to Paris. As he left he was again hooted and hissed by the crowd of young aristocrats who had previously assaulted him. Of this group of turbulent young men over one hundred were arrested, among them being (it is said) the Count Castellane, the husband of our young countrywoman, formerly Miss Anna Gould, and the Count's brother, Count Jean. Both have since denied the allegation.



The French Ministers met in the evening to discuss the situation. They thoroughly understood that the decision of the Court of Cassation in **The Ministers Discuss the Situation.** regard to the Dreyfus case was at the bottom of the shameful attack on the President, and that an attempt was about to be made by the enemies of order to convince the people

of France that they had now had enough of republics, and should turn their thoughts to another form of government. In the face of this knowledge the Ministers determined to do their duty without fear or favor, and orders were given to arrest all the officers connected with the Dreyfus conspiracy. If found guilty, these men will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

Colonel du Paty de Clam has already been arrested. It was this man who first fixed the crime on Dreyfus, and who used every means in his power as a staff officer to protect Esterhazy and punish Dreyfus.

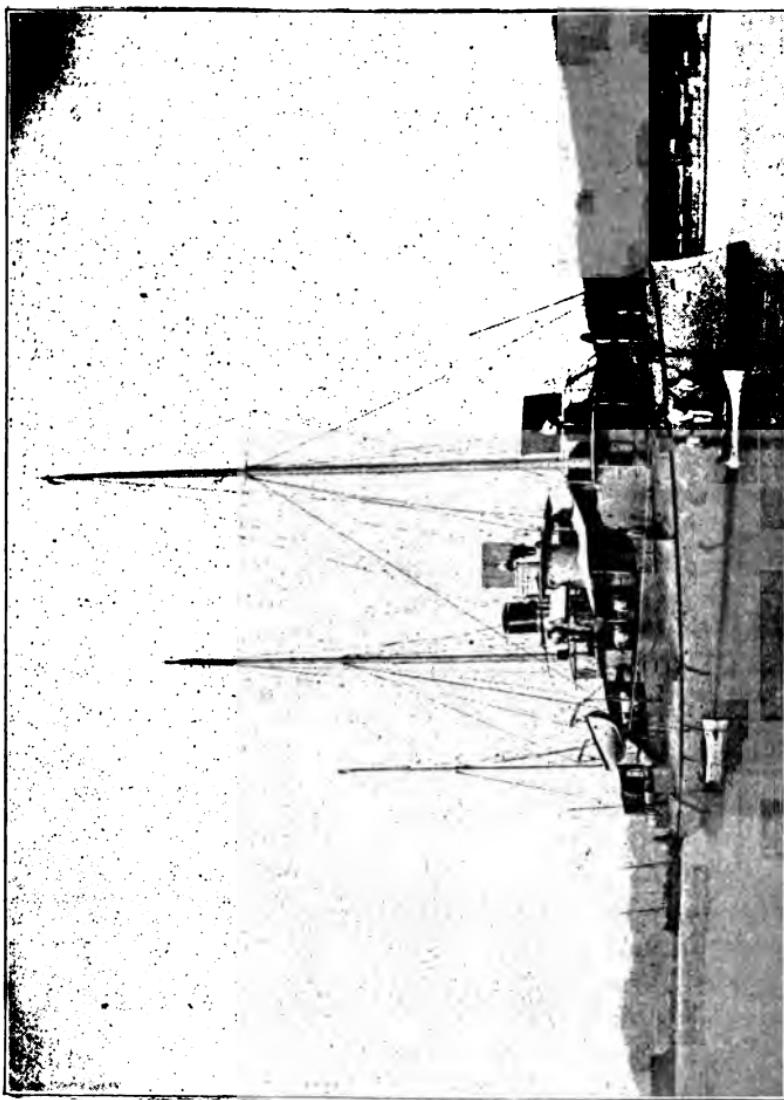
* * *

On learning of the verdict of the Court of Cassation Mine. Alfred Dreyfus, the faithful wife of the ex-captain, who has never ceased her efforts to secure justice for her husband, was permitted to cable the joyful news to him.

Dreyfus to be brought back to France.
Orders were sent at the same time by the French government that Dreyfus should be released from his confinement on Devil's Island.

The unfortunate man was accordingly taken from his prison, and transferred to Ile Royal, another of the group of three islands which form the French penal settlement at Cayenne. The ex-captain is now permitted to move about the island as he pleases, and may, if he wishes, wear his captain's uniform.

The French warship *Sfax* was ordered to proceed from Martinique to Cayenne, and as soon as it arrives ex-Captain Alfred Dreyfus will be taken on board and carried to France, to stand trial once more.



THE NEW FRENCH TORPEDO BOAT "LA DRAGONNE."

As Major Esterhazy has been acquitted of writing the bordereau, he cannot again be accused, and so the real criminal will probably never be brought to justice, but Dreyfus will at last have a chance to prove his innocence, and be restored to his place among men.



M. Emile Zola has returned to Paris. Immediately on his arrival he sent word to the Public Prosecutor and asked that the sentence of the *Zola returns Home.* Court be served on him. He escaped from Paris, if you remember, as soon as it became evident that the verdict would be against him.

In the letter written on his return he informed the Prosecutor that he had not fled to escape from justice, but in order that justice might not escape from him. He said those who believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, and who were willing to work for him, were too few to allow of their being put out of the way in prison. He declared that he removed from France that he might be able to continue his endeavors to obtain justice for Dreyfus.

He then wrote an impassioned appeal for the release of Colonel Picquart, and declared that in the midst of all this infamy and wrong he was the one man who had upheld his own honor and that of his country.



M. Zola has not been the only friend the unfortunate Dreyfus had during his lonely exile. *The Real Friends of Dreyfus.* Among those who aroused the national conscience of France should be mentioned Georges Clémenceau, the editor of

L'Aurore; M. Scheurer-Kestner, the Protestant Senator, and ex-Premier Brisson. To the ex-Premier's efforts a revision of the Court Martial's sentence was largely due.

We should not forget these men who risked much rather than have the army upheld at the cost of the liberty and honor of one man. Nor should Colonel Picquart be forgotten. He cheerfully faced persecution and imprisonment in order that truth might prevail.

It is said that the Ministers have decided to reinstate the novelist as a member of the Legion of Honor, and that Colonel Picquart will also be released and reinstated. Copies of the decision of the Court of Cassation are to be printed and posted throughout France.



On May 31, the day made memorable by the speeches in the Court of Cassation in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case, the two deputies who were arrested for trying to incite the troops to rebellion on the occasion of President Faure's funeral were put on trial.

The Trial of Two Deputies. During the course of the trial one of the accused deputies, M. Paul Déroulède, was permitted to make a long speech in which he tried to work on the feelings of the anti-Dreyfusites by attacking the President, and declared that the latter was so greatly in favor of the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island as to be willing to have the country sacrificed, and the honor of the army torn to shreds, rather than relax his attempts in Dreyfus' favor.

The deputies were however acquitted. The only evidence against them was given by themselves. They solemnly declared that they exhorted the officers in the barracks to mutiny. The officers under oath denied this, and thereupon the jury agreed that the two deputies M. Paul Déroulède and M. Marcel Halbert were harmless persons, and decided to let them go free.

This was a severe blow to the vanity of M. Paul Déroulède, who was very anxious for an opportunity to pose as a martyr.

The fact that the judge had allowed him to attack the President was regarded as a great triumph by his friends, who decided that they had thereby won a great victory over the government.

The Ministers, however, at the Cabinet meeting directed the Minister of Justice to take proceedings against the Magistrate, M. Tardif, who had presided at the trial, and permitted Déroulède to speak.

This caused a great sensation throughout Paris, and in the Chamber of Deputies excited members demanded that the President and the Ministers should be indicted for persecuting all who were opposed to them.



From London the news was cabled that Esterhazy had repeated his confession in regard to writing the bor-

derean, and declared that he can
Esterhazy Confesses Again. prove the truth of his assertions by well-authenticated documents.

Esterhazy has however told such a number of falsehoods in connection with the Dreyfus case that, although Paris is much excited over the alleged con-

fession, there are many who doubt whether he is really telling the truth.

* * *

On May 30 Major Marchand arrived at Toulon, France, on board the French cruiser *D'Arctis*.

The French are always on the lookout for a new hero to worship, ^{The Return of} ~~Marchand~~ and when ~~Marchand~~ arrived on the scene they turned immediately to him and made him the idol of the hour.

Now the government could not permit Marchand to become the people's hero, and for this reason. The situation in France is critical in the extreme. It seems hard to realize that the people have been foolish enough to make the Dreyfus case a tremendous national issue, but it is so. Many of them are blind to the fact that a great wrong has been done which justice demands should be righted, but, on the contrary, think that the effort to clear Dreyfus is merely a political trick of the civil authorities to cast discredit on the great French idol—the army.

The government, while it deplores the necessity for discrediting the army, feels that the nation is not safe when its defenders are officered by men who may make mistakes, then lie, forge, and cheat to cover their own errors, as has been proved. The government feels the weight of its duty to France keenly enough to be willing to incur the anger of the people rather than spare its efforts to stamp out the evil and purify the army until it becomes in truth the glory of France.

Major Marchand, returning from his long African

trip, did not properly understand the situation, and judged that the people were opposed to the army. On his arrival he made an impassioned speech, in which he expressed his grief over the rumor which had reached him, and referring to the enthusiastic reception which the people had given him, declared that he did not take the honors of the reception for himself, but for the army—that magnificent body which had made it possible to undertake his difficult task in Africa. He concluded his remarks with enthusiastically shouting, "Long live France!" "Long live the Army!" "Long live the Republic!"

The substance of this speech was telegraphed throughout France, and over it the people went wild. Here they thought was the man who would uphold the honor of the army and wipe out the stain left by the Esterhazys and du Paty de Clams. Marchand was extremely dangerous to the government, in the position of idol of the hour.

On his arrival in Paris the people went wild over the African traveler. Crowds greeted him at the station and a mob followed his carriage and cheered him. Admirers lined the route through which he had to pass to call on the President, and the greatest man in Paris was Major Marchand.

It had been arranged that the hero should dine at the Military Club, and thither the crowds repaired, and cheered him until he appeared on the balcony and again praised the army.

The government officials thereupon took strong measures to prevent the people from becoming too enthusiastic over their new idol. They feared that

Parisians would flock to him and seek to make him the leader of the army against the authorities.

It is said that it was in consequence of these measures that the attack was made on President Loubet while at the race course. Had the police regulations not been so strictly enforced, the young disturbers of Auteuil had, it was reported, intended to make a great demonstration in favor of Marchand and the army. Finding themselves foiled in their attempts, they fell upon the unfortunate President.



The owners of the American liner *Paris* have announced their determination of abandoning all further

attempts to get the beautiful ship off
The "Paris" the Manacles. They will turn her
Abandoned. over to the underwriters (men who insure ships and cargoes) and will claim the insurance on her, which amounts to \$1,000,000. The underwriters, it is said, will make another attempt to save her, and if this fails, will break her up and use such portions as can be saved.

The International Navigation Company has received the report of the accident from Captain Frederick Watkins, who was in command of the *Paris* when it occurred ; nothing will however be made public until the government investigation is held.

Two valuable suggestions have been made as the direct result of this disaster. One is that a new light signal should be introduced into the naval code, which would admit of one vessel warning another of impending danger.

It appears that sailors have no means of conveying

such information in the nighttime, and attention has been called to the fact that two wrecks might have been avoided if such signals had existed.

A pilot boat cruising in the neighborhood of the Manacle Rocks perceived the danger of the *Paris*, and the crew could have warned the steamer in time to prevent her loss had they possessed such a signal as the one suggested. As it was, they could only burn a blue light, which meant, "Do you want a pilot?" This signal was misconstrued by the watchers on the *Paris*.

The terrible wreck of the *Drummond Castle* could also have been prevented, for the ship was seen by another vessel steering straight for the rocks. As no signal existed, the watchers were powerless to avert the disaster.

This excellent suggestion has been followed by a second, that a lighthouse, or a lightship, be erected on the Manacle Rocks. A committee has been working to this end since the recent wreck of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship *Mohegan*. It was proposed to put a whistling buoy on the rocks, but the wreck of the *Paris* has convinced the committee that there is grave need for more important apparatus, and they will concentrate their efforts on securing a permanent light of some sort.



The world of music sustained a loss on the 3d in the death of Johann Strauss, who was known in his native city, Vienna, and throughout Europe as the "Waltz King."

Death of Johann
Strauss.

He was the son of the Johann

Strauss who gave to the dance music of to-day its present form, and his work is worthy of note mainly from the fact that he gave thought and character to a style of music which had previously been of the most trashy kind. The best known of all his waltzes is perhaps the "Blue Danube;" but it is not alone through his dance music that he will be remembered by the amusement-loving world. Catching the spirit of the French composers of light opera, Strauss gave us comic operas as light, bright, and spirited as anything that had come from Offenbach or Lecocq, and to his gay melodies and sprightly airs he applied all his knowledge of counterpoint and thorough bass, and all the love of fine harmony that was born in him. His application of the rules of harmony to popular melodies was the secret of the success of his waltzes, and it was for the same reason that his comic operas achieved their popularity. It will be many and many a long day before the charming music of "Prince Methusalem," "The Fledermans," "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "The Gypsy Baron," or "The Merry War" becomes stale, flat, and unprofitable.

That Strauss was a true lover of music is proved by the fact that he was the first to introduce Wagner to the people of Vienna. As far back as 1853 he played selections from "Lohengrin" with his orchestra.

The funeral of the composer was conducted as a grand public affair; the city authorities all followed in the procession, and speeches were made at different points along the route which contained many references to the career of the dead musician.



The Queen Regent of Spain, Christina, opened the Cortes on Friday, June 2, and during the course of her speech from the throne announced that arrangements were being made with Germany for the cession of the Caroline and Ladrone Islands to her.

Germany to have the Caroline and Ladrone Islands.
The Queen Regent stated that, after having been forced by the United States to give up the Philippine Islands and Cuba, the Cabinet had decided that it would be useless for Spain to retain the Caroline and Ladrone Islands, which were all that were left of her former outlying domain. She had therefore entered into negotiations with Germany for the purchase of these last remnants of her colonial possessions.

The price to be paid for these islands is said to be \$5,000,000. The treaty has already been drawn, but the German government will not take steps toward accepting it until it has been approved by the Cortes.

The United States was not formally consulted in regard to this arrangement; indeed, we had no right to expect any such concessions from the governments of Spain or Germany; but it is nevertheless asserted that Germany did make inquiries as to the state of our feelings in the matter before entering into the formal negotiations with Spain.

While our government would rather have these islands remain in the hands of a weak power like Spain, we could not make any valid objection to Germany being a neighbor, and the affair has therefore gone through.

The acquisition of these lands will not interfere

with our possession of the island of Guam, which we acquired by right of the comic conquest by the *Charleston* and Captain Glass.

The islands sold by Spain comprise the Ladrones, with the exception of Guam, the whole of the Carolines, and a small group attached to them, known as the Pelew group.

The acquisition of these islands is of the highest importance to Germany, as they will afford her stations for coaling and repair midway between her Chinese possessions at Kiao-Chou and the Samoan Islands.

It is stated that Germany, as a sign of good will toward us, has offered to give us a cable station in the Caroline Islands. The rumor is that at the time the United States allowed the landing of a German cable at New York the Kaiser agreed to allow us similar privileges in the Carolines.

* * *

The Conference between President Paul Krüger, of the Transvaal, and Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner for South Africa, took place on Wednesday, June 7.

The object of the Conference was to obtain redress for the wrongs complained of by the Uitlanders, or foreigners who have entered the country for the purpose of money making in gold digging and trading with the mining camps around Johannesburg.

The reforms asked for are lessening of taxation, the teaching of English in the schools, and the shortening of the time required before the Uitlanders can attain

full rights of citizenship and have a voice in the government of the country. At present the required time is twelve years.

The Conference took place at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State.

It was decided it would be best for both parties to the discussion for the meeting to be held on neutral ground, and the Orange Free State was selected on account of the friendly feelings existing between the people of the Transvaal and those of the Free State. A warm sympathy is said to exist between the rulers of these two little republics, and it is averred that negotiations are on foot to make a common citizenship between the people of the two states. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is, it is said, only waiting until the question of the rights of Great Britain over the Boers is settled to arrange a treaty which will give the Boers and Orange Free Staters equal rights of citizenship in either country.

It is this question of the rights of Great Britain that underlies the whole trouble, and until it is settled the Boers will fight against giving the British any further privileges.

England maintains that the Transvaal is a dependent state and that her laws must be satisfactory to the government of Great Britain. The Transvaal, on the contrary, claims that since 1884 the British control of the South African Republic has been confined to the right to dictate the treaties and alliances which she shall make with other nations.

In consequence of this misunderstanding the President is afraid to allow the Englishmen in the Trans-

vaal any liberties, lest they claim everything as their right.

When President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner arrived at Cape Town they found that great preparations had been made in their honor. The town of Bloemfontein was gayly decorated with flags, a triumphal arch had been erected outside the station in their honor, and addresses were presented to them hoping for a successful result of the Conference.

In spite of these good wishes the result was, in the words of the Earl of Selbourne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, "eminently unsatisfactory."

President Krüger offered to make important concessions to the Uitlanders, but offered them solely on condition that Great Britain would consent to allow all the matters in dispute to be submitted to arbitration. This Sir Alfred Milner would not consent to. The Transvaal has made repeated efforts to bring about arbitration, but Great Britain has always refused, because consent would mean that she acknowledged the equality of the South African Republic, and her ability to enter into such negotiations. This acknowledgment would put an end forever to her claims of suzerainty (the state of being possessed of superior authority) over the Transvaal, for if her contention is correct that the Boers are her dependents, then the South African Republic should no more arbitrate with Great Britain than a child should arbitrate with its father.

President Krüger with his customary shrewdness struck at the root of the matter in his reply, but un-

fortunately the position of the South African Republic as a nation is so ridiculously weak that his defiance of England will avail him nothing.

Great Britain is determined that the Uitlanders shall receive better treatment at the hands of the Boers, and has practically resolved that if the Boers refuse to listen to her wishes, the South African Republic must be wiped out.

The English papers are beginning to talk seriously about the possibility of war with the Transvaal, and it is thought that war is the object toward which the President is tending. He has, it is said, the firmest faith in the success of the Boers in the field, and hopes by bringing matters to an issue to rid himself of the Uitlanders altogether.

England declared that diplomacy has been exhausted and that nothing remains but a show of force. It is, however, doubted whether she seriously contemplates fighting the Boers.

* * *

The good news is announced that Great Britain and the United States have reached a settlement of the vexed question of the Alaskan boundary.

The story of the difference between the High Commissioners appointed to discuss the matters of dispute between Canada and the United States has now come to light.

It appears that by February 18 agreements had been reached on a majority of the twelve points at issue, and all the rest except the boundary question were in such a fair way of settlement that the Canadian

Commissioners proposed to separate this point from the rest, and submit it to arbitration. The United States Commissioners accepted the offer, but proposed that the treaty for the Venezuelan boundary dispute, on which it was suggested to model the Alaskan matter, should be modified to read that "all towns and settlements on tide water which had been settled by the United States and were under its jurisdiction should remain the property of the United States."

The British Commissioners refused to entertain this proposal, and decided not to hold further meetings, but to refer the matter to their government.

The result of this reference has been that our Ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was able to make an arrangement with Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, by means of which the Alaskan boundary will be settled for two years, while the other points are being discussed. The settlement is so satisfactory to both sides that it will probably become permanent. The boundary line is fixed at three points near the head of the Lynn Canal, which will, it is supposed, be sufficient to prevent any further discussion.

The first is on the White Pass at the old Canadian Custom House.

The second is on the Chilcoot Pass, also at the Canadian Custom House.

The third, which was the real bone of contention, has been fixed above the Indian village of Kluckwan, on the Dalton Trail.

The Canadians were anxious to have the line settled below this village at a point which would enable them to reach tide water, but the United States contended

that Kluckwan has always been considered on United States territory, and refused to give it up. The line has now been settled and gives this village to the United States and makes the Canadian line fifteen miles above tide water.



The War Department has just completed arrangements for sending reinforcements to General Elwell **In the Philippines.** S. Otis. About 1,700 men will sail within a few weeks, and it is hoped these men may be sufficient to complete the subjugation of the Filipinos.



Submarine Diving.

(*Begun in issue May 25.*)



IN deep-sea diving no one sings "Throw out the life line!" On the contrary, the command is "Haul up your line!" It is an anxious time when the cry is raised, for it means that the diver is in peril. Instantly the assistants haul in the half-inch manilla rope, not knowing in what state the submerged man will reach the surface.

Before the telephone was used one jerk from below meant "Haul up quick, something wrong!" Two jerks meant "I want more air." Three jerks meant "I want less air." The quick signals were the vital ones.



It was a fortunate thing that this instrument lent itself to submarine use. Its application for this purpose

The Telephone. is of great benefit. There is no reason why a protected speech transmitter should not work well under water, and a recent invention made the plan entirely practical. It is an immense improvement upon signals with the life line. A whisper breathed ten feet from the transmitter can be distinctly heard inside of the submerged helmet. A message sent by the diver is readily understood above the surface. He could not hold the receiver in his hand, hence it is strapped over his ear, as a cut in a future issue will show. The helmet being much larger than the diver's head, admits of free movement and the placing of the telephone apparatus inside.

* *

This clumsy part of the outfit always amuses onlookers. They are made of strong leather and have cast-iron soles two inches thick.

The Shoes. Their total weight is 27 pounds. They are fastened by buckle straps.

* *

This is made of lead plates which weigh in all 122 pounds. Shoes would not last long if soled with

The Belt. lead, as it is too soft. But lead answers well for the belt, as it is not subject to great wear.

* *

There is not much difficulty about it, for under water objects are visible for a short distance. In tropical waters boating parties often see objects forty feet below the surface. How does he see? The case is different in muddy waters or when ex-



PLATE IV.—ASSISTANTS SCREWING DIVER'S BREAST-
PLATE TO UPPER PART OF SUIT.

ploring the interior of sunken vessels. In the early days a diver had to go more by touch than by sight. Nowadays darkness is made light by means of a strong arc lamp, which renders objects distinctly visible at a distance of several feet and enables a diver to work steadily.

After the various operations shown in the plates which illustrate these special articles have been performed, the diver steps off the rail **Beginning Work.** of a boat onto a short ladder which is suspended over the stern, or side.

He goes down the steps and then lets himself drop. He does not, however, sink straight to the bottom, as a cannon ball would, but settles gradually, on account of the buoyancy of the inflated armor. In a few minutes he touches bottom and is ready for work of all sorts.

(Will be continued in next four numbers.)



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

FOURTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

ORA CABESSA—HARDWOODS—A REMARKABLE COCOANUT GROVE—PORT MARIA AND ITS STORES.

TRAVELING along a plateau, we pass Salt Gut, a place with but few houses and some scattered fishermen's huts, nets, and canoes. Near here is Boscobel Chapel.

We next climb a steeper hill than any encountered, and on its brow rests lovely Ora Cabessa. Here we look down over a valley of cocoanut and banana trees. Drought seldom affects this golden valley, for the Ora Cabessa River, at the foot of the hill, overflows its banks at intervals and keeps the land moist. This village has a hopeful future. For a winter home



it offers great attractions. It overlooks the Caribbean, the bluff being about one hundred feet above the sea. An air of thrift prevails. The place has been largely Americanized, owing to the enterprise of a New York merchant, who at one time kept American clerks here and carried on a branch business.

Rich country environs the village, and, as in so many other places, banana raising is the leading industry. When bananas sell well and the supply is large, prosperity results. When drought prevails, or the demand for fruit ceases, hard times set in. Many of the people are closely related. There are only five stores of any account. The greater part of the population exists by raising fruit, fishing, laboring aboard steamers or on shore, or acting as boatmen for the whalers, which are used in boating fruit from shore to steamer.

Ora Cabessa in time will prove a dangerous rival to Port Maria, which lies seven miles east. This particular seven miles of the coastal trip is the hottest encountered after leaving the village, as the road soon leads away from the sea, and tourists lose the advantage of the breeze. This breeze is called the "doctor," and by reason of the regularity with which it blows little sickness prevails.

Leaving Ora Cabessa, which has neither hotel, inn, nor lodging house, one drives past the Wilderness, which is one mass of thatch palms, rocks, and mangrove, bullet, dogwood, fiddlewood, and other trees. If a furniture factory were started in this locality, the proprietors would have enough timber to draw upon for years. There are trees almost as hard as iron.

Steel tools seem to make little impression upon them. Many an axe has had its edge turned in the vain effort to lay the trees low. Some woods are susceptible of the finest kind of polish. In a few of the old houses there are specimens of handmade furniture, from native woods, which compare favorably with the specimens found in art shops. Native carpenters have not the elaborate tools or machinery that American workmen are accustomed to handle; necessity, therefore, forces them to overcome many difficulties.

There are no venomous snakes in Jamaica. Suitable haunts for them exist, but the snakes do not. This fact appeals strongly to timid visitors. You may walk anywhere in Jamaica, wade through rivers, lift rocks from their damp beds, and never hear the hiss of a rattler nor see the ugly moccasin. There are, however, several varieties of non-venomous snakes.

Wentworth estate is soon reached. It is the finest cocoanut plantation in the Island. Started many years ago by a poor Scotch medical man, it yielded a fine income after a few years. There are literally thousands of trees, most of them planted too close together for lasting profit. When this plantation is swept by fierce northerns it appears like an ocean, and its trees, like green billows, seem to rise and fall.

It is probable that had the owner known to what extent Nature would have assisted him, he would have planted only one-half the number of trees; but desire for speedy gain led to a restriction of the production of this magnificent property. If there were fewer trees, the quality of the nuts would be better and their size and number greater. A press

was erected for extracting oil from cocoanuts. The venture proved a failure, but no one seems to know the reason why. Nor does anyone seem to be enough interested to investigate.

Cocoanut trees only thrive near the sea, but bananas and vegetables are being successfully raised on Wentworth upper lands. At a short distance from Port Maria is a hamlet called Little Bay, which travelers must pass. It is of no importance except as another harbor of refuge for sloops and whalers in heavy weather. The sea when rough beats furiously outside.

Again on the eastward trail we climb a hill so steep that it must be mounted by two or three easy stages. At the summit is Gray's Charity, represented by some old buildings which keep alive the liberality of the founder, who donated lands and funds in order that indigent people might be sheltered. From this point a glorious view bursts upon the surprised traveler. Sunrise seen from here is not soon forgotten. To the west as far as Rio Nuevo can be seen from this point the country we have traversed.

To the northward and beyond the horizon lies Cuba. Eastward the Blue Mountains (Jamaica's boast) raise their heads, the Peak being 7,860 feet in height. Lying between are Folly Point, Blowing Point, Sheerness, Cabarita Island, and the town of Port Maria, which is one of the few really important towns of the North Side. Southward lies Frontier, and the adjacent hills and lowlands stretch to Highgate.

It is a short drive into Port Maria from Gray's Hill. On the left we see the wharves and Parish

Church ; here, too, are the public park and market buildings. On the right, at the foot of the hill, we pass the combined Court and Custom House, the Constabulary Inspector's home, and Baptist Chapel ; then over a stagnant, filthy, disease-breeding stream we pass the public fountain and are in the heart of the old port. It is a busy hive. It was always important in the days of sugar and dyewoods, but has become far more so since the advent of banana steamers.

The population is almost exclusively colored, and black. There is hardly an English or American merchant to be found. In fact, they would find it difficult to maintain themselves in face of the fierce competition waged. At times goods may be purchased in this town for less than their original cost in New York. Fruit-buying firms are able to do a good general merchandise business, for, to a large extent, they *compel* the parties from whom they buy fruit to deal at their stores. In the absence of such advantage they would often have a hard time and be obliged to carry goods over the season.

The stores are very unsightly and dirty. In few is any attention paid to the orderly arrangement of wares. The disorder is about as great as in a New York junk shop. This does not, however, appear to curtail buying ; but certainly a population of several thousands should have better stores. The storekeepers resent suggestions, and will not adopt things meritorious if in the line of *innovations*. Some American department stores would astound them, and might win them to new ideas.

(*Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.*)

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

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CERTAIN things in the realm of mechanics and engineering command general attention. How lost in admiration is the lad who for the first time beholds a locomotive or steamer in action, or sees the results of some great undertaking, such as

a huge bridge which connects lands lying wide apart, or spans a roaring torrent.

Among the world's remarkable bridges are included two examples, one illustrated in this issue, the other to appear next week.

The Forth Bridge, in Scotland, shown on page 830, has a length of 8,296 feet and is 354 feet in height. It has spans of 1,700 feet. The steam from the express engine indicates the rapidity with which a Scotch "flyer" runs over this graceful structure.

* * *

Recently a great American railway corporation sent broadcast thousands of small pamphlets which it announced it would

"Print in editions of one hundred thousand until the demand is supplied, if it takes the entire Twentieth Century to accomplish it."

Excluding this boast, the pamphlet is a great advertisement for that road, as it contains five full-page cuts, one full-page map of the system, about three pages of the company's advertising, and outside advertising which ought to pay a large part or the total expense of publication. The reader is left in doubt as to whether this is a new form of advertising or an attempt to circulate literature.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD appreciates all the good points in the pamphlet, but in justice to millions of faithful toilers among all classes, in all professions, trades, and occupations protests against its unfair and sweeping assertions.

Every boy, girl, and young person who sooner or later will have to enter the arena as a breadwinner is affected by the pamphlet. It is therefore advisable to consider some of its bald utterances, not with a view to controversy, but in order to ascertain the *truth*. The Little Newspaper confines itself to quoting literally some of the objectionable passages.

Does anyone *believe* that

“The dread of getting the bounce on Saturday night holds many a worker to his place”?

Does anyone *believe* that

“If he advertises for a stenographer, nine out of ten who apply can neither spell nor punctuate—and do not think it necessary to”? Was the stenographer to whom this was dictated included in the nine?

Is it really *true* that

“Slipshod assistance, foolish inattention, dowdy indifference, and half-hearted work seem the rule,” and that

“No man succeeds unless by hook or crook or threat, he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or mayhap God in His goodness performs a miracle and sends him an Angel of Light for an assistant”?

Is a “First mate with a knotted club necessary” in offices, shops, and factories in free America?

A thousand times NO.

Very likely these generalities will be rebuked in

papers with larger space than is here available. Meantime, what shall be said of the thousands of employees in charge of over 2,635 miles trackage of the railway corporation which is flooding the land with these pamphlets? The circulating of such ideas is a slur upon those faithful men, from the humble track-walker to the engineer of the "limited". Are the heroes who died awful deaths on that very road because they stuck to their posts, instead of leaping for safety, *truthfully* described in the pamphlet?

Those who use that railroad do not believe, and will not believe, that they daily commit their lives to the keeping of operatives to whom such statements can with justice be applied. If commuters and others believed such glaring inaccuracies they would quickly move to the line of another road whose operatives have proved their fidelity and whose principal officers have come from the ranks.

What shall be said of the noble army of teachers (often underpaid) who are aiding in the development of character and promotion of goodness? Does the pamphlet describe them accurately? And does it truthfully describe earnest students?

It fails to speak of underpaid railway employees, often overworked, who render service which has given rise to the saying, "Corporations have no souls." THE GREAT ROUND WORLD is reminded of the case of a brakeman on that very road who was summoned before the superintendent to answer the charge of not announcing stations distinctly. When asked what he had to say for himself he replied, "You can't ex-

pect a man to sing tenor on \$30 a month." Employers usually receive what they pay for.

Of course there are some unfaithful ones in all walks of life. But are military officers as a class supposed to be represented by Benedict Arnold or by Ulysses S. Grant? Traitors are the exception, never the rule. The same is true in the army of toilers. Drones and skulkers form a very small part of the whole; faithful workers are tremendously in the majority.

Long before the Twentieth Century dawns it is more than likely the pamphlet will not again be used by the corporation under whose sanction it has gone forth. Most likely had the Board of Directors known of it, they would never have allowed any copies to be printed. Unfortunately it is too late to recall those copies already circulated.



THE rainy season has set in. General Otis said he would not be surprised if Aguinaldo would surrender before it is over, as the native troops are poorly supplied, have little food and no shelter. The Americans are equipped with tents and all the comforts our government can send.

Until the rainy season is over the hard work of the campaign will need to be done by the *In the Philippines.* navy. A number of light-draught boats are at the disposal of the commander, and will be used to prevent filibustering expeditions from bringing in arms, ammunition, or supplies of food to the insurgents.

There have been some sharp engagements between General Lawton's command and the insurgent forces. The latest was on the Morong Peninsula. The plan arranged was that our men should surround and entrap a large band of rebels on the peninsula.

Unfortunately one division of the troops that were ordered to complete the manœuver met with unexpected difficulties, and was not able to reach the spot appointed until the natives had become aware of the movement that was being made. The rebels took to their heels in hundreds, and the small force that remained made but a poor resistance.

The Americans are now in possession of Morong, which is an important point.

The insurgent government issued an order to the troops that they shall discard their uniforms and henceforth wear white suits. It is the hope that by these means the Americans will be deceived into mistaking the insurgent soldiers for peaceable natives, who must not be molested.

* *

Recent cablegrams from Samoa gave the pleasing intelligence that the trouble in these islands is nearly over.*

The Trouble in Samoa. A message which arrived from Apia by an Australian steamer that stopped at Samoa stated that the United States steamer *Badger*, which carried the Commissioners from Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, arrived at Apia May 13.

* See No. 132, page 663.

Immediately on their arrival the rival chiefs, Malietoa and Mataafa, sent greetings to the Commissioners. They received both claimants with equal friendliness, and carefully abstained from showing more cordiality to one than to the other.

Chief Justice Chambers also sent greetings, and in reply to a request from the Commissioners for the papers in the matter of the election of Malietoa, informed them that in spite of their presence in Samoa he claimed that he alone had the right to decide the question of the kingship, and that his decision as rendered must stand.

The Commissioners were just as careful in their reply to the Chief Justice as they had been in dealing with the rival kings, and merely acknowledged his letter without stating what action they intended to take.

The rebels had kept strictly to their promise to suspend hostilities and await the decision of the Commissioners; but though they were not doing any fighting, they had meantime built fresh fortifications and made all preparations to continue the war in case things did not go as they wished.

As soon as the Commissioners arrived they began to make arrangements for investigating the trouble.

The sessions of the Committee were held on board the *Badger*, in which they had arrived, and one after another the various persons who had been active in the disturbance were invited to attend the meetings and give their account of the trouble.

Each side in turn had an opportunity of giving its account to the Commissioners. Malietoa, the commander of the British ship, the German authorities,

and Admiral Kautz had been invited and were listened to with interest. Mataafa appeared to have been the only person concerned in the difficulty who showed any hostile feeling in obeying the command of the Commissioners.

When his turn to testify arrived three boats, one from each of the nations represented, were sent after him and his followers. When the crews arrived at the appointed place they found the rebel chief had already embarked with about a hundred of his friends in an enormous Samoan boat. Two other boats also filled with natives were waiting to act as his escort.

To the annoyance of the British and American officers, the Germans immediately took the Samoan canoes in hand, and towed Mataafa and his followers to the *Badger*. The rebels construed this action as being favorable to them, and sang and shouted with glee as they moved on toward the ship.

Arrived alongside the *Badger*, they immediately began to swarm up the side, and behaved generally as though they owned the ship. The guard put a speedy end to this manoeuvre, and the too eager visitors were forced back into their boats, and made to wait there until the Commissioners were ready to receive them; then only those who had been especially invited were allowed to come on board.

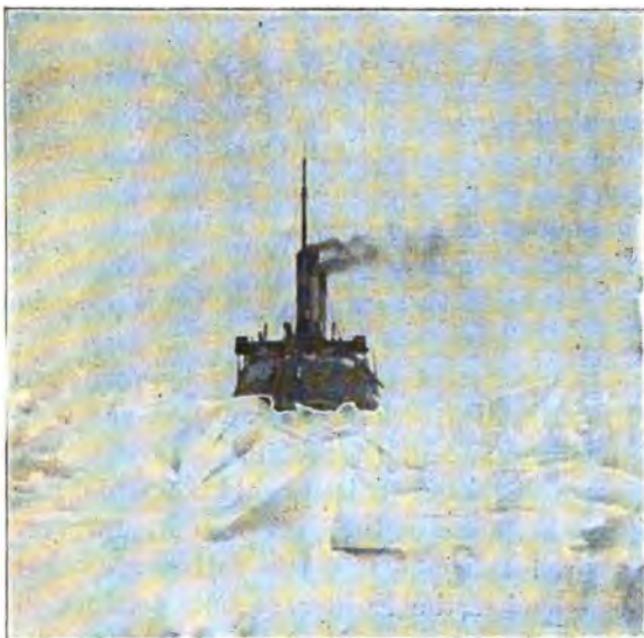
The result of the conferences with the Commissioners was most satisfactory.

Mataafa expressed his willingness to abide by whatever decision the Commissioners might reach, and promised to disarm his followers.

The Commissioners told him they had been sent

out with full power to establish a responsible government, and that it rested with the Samoans whether a king should be appointed or not. Mataafa declared that he thought a king ought to be appointed.

The followers of Malietoa also agreed to lay down



RUSSIAN ICE BREAKER "ERMAK."

their arms, and have already done so. Mataafa has also kept his word, and brought 1,800 guns to the *Badger* which he surrendered to the authorities.

The Commissioners appear to have done excellent work so far, and it seems as if peace may soon be fully restored. It is said that the natives throw the

whole blame on the Europeans, who, they insisted, had incited them to rebel against the authorities.

A number of rebels have surrendered, but the Commissioners do not intend to punish them. As the natives are gaining confidence and telling their grievances to the Commissioners, the impression grows that the natives have merely been catspaws used by the quarreling Consuls.

The British Consul, Mr. G. B. S. Maxse, and the German Consul, Herr Rose, were to sail for Europe on June 17. The American Consul, Mr. Luther N. Osborn, will be retained for the present.

It is understood that Great Britain will not entertain the idea of allowing Mataafa to be made king, and the probabilities are that if a king is proclaimed, it will be Malietoa, not Mataafa.

It is rumored that the Commissioners will recommend that the title of king be abolished, and that the rivals, Mataafa and Malietoa Tanus, shall be appointed as chiefs of districts. It is also said that Chief Justice Chambers is to be recalled. At present, however, the only assured thing is that the natives are behaving very well, and if the Europeans only conduct themselves with the same good sense, all further trouble will be avoided.

Admiral Kautz left Samoa on May 21. Some absurd reports were circulated that he had been recalled on account of his indiscreet letter to his cousin,* but this is not the fact. The Admiral's orders were to return to San Francisco as soon as the state of affairs in Samoa warranted his so doing.

*See No. 131, page 621.

When the natives showed themselves so reasonably and peaceably inclined the Admiral felt that his work was done, set sail, and will reach San Francisco about June 25.



Russia is one of the leading powers on the globe. But it is not only in size and population that she

The Ice Breaker excels. She is proving to other nations that her progress is very real "Ermak." in arts that relate to peace and war.

The Trans-Siberian and Trans-Caspian Roads are illustrations of this. So also is her latest acquisition, the steam ice breaker *Ermak*.

This remarkable vessel was built by Sir W. S. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., at their Walker ship-yard, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, after the plans of Vice Admiral Makaroff, who enjoys a fine record in Russian naval annals.

The *Ermak* was consecrated on her arrival at Cronstadt. Her principal duty will be to keep the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland ports free of solid ice and open for business the *whole* year round. Heretofore those ports were icebound for four or five months. During that time business was stagnant.

While intended chiefly to promote trade by keeping routes open, she will also be of immense advantage to the Russian navy.

Cronstadt is an important arsenal, and can now defy the ice since the *Ermak* is at hand. Cruisers and battleships with her aid can pass in and out without hindrance.

The illustration on page 819 is from a photograph

taken while she was crushing through pack ice seven feet thick, at a speed of eight knots (nearly nine and a half miles) per hour. The double illustrations on pages 820 and 821 give a graphic idea of the ice

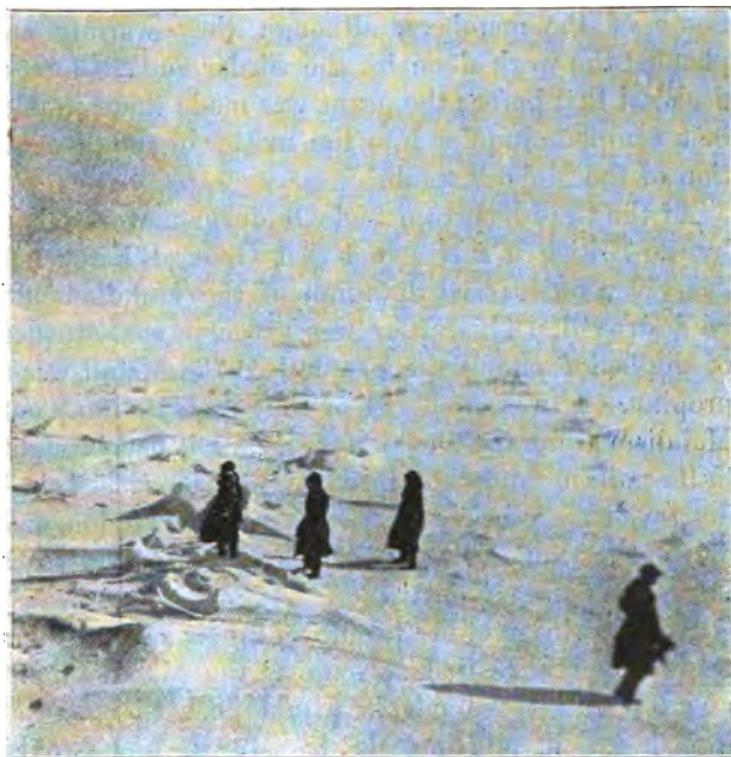


WATCHING APPROACH OF NEW RUSSIAN ICE BREAKER

(This is one double

fields through which she broke. The dark part in background is smoke, which the seamen watched as she came in sight. More and more the genius of man is conquering opposing forces.

England's Thanks to Lord Kitchener. England has adopted a substantial method of showing her appreciation of the great work done by Major-General Lord Kitchener of Khartum, Sirdar of the Egyptian army,



"ERMAK," AS SHE CRUSHES THROUGH ICE FIELDS.

(Illustration.)

for the great work he accomplished in defeating the Mahdist forces under the Khalifa, and reopening the Sudan to civilization.

In the first place, Queen Victoria raised him to the

peerage, with the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartum, and then sent a message to Parliament, in which she asked that a grant equal to nearly \$150,000 be made to him as a reward for his services.

There was considerable discussion over this point. Some of the members, although they warmly applauded the work done by the Sirdar and his forces, declared that before the grant was made there should be a complete inquiry into the matter of the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

At the time Khartum and Omdurman were taken by the British it was stated that General Kitchener had given orders that the tomb of the Mahdi should be destroyed. This order was given in consequence of the belief among the people that the Mahdi was a prophet. It was the desire of the Sirdar to stamp out Mahdism from the Sudan forever, as it had brought in its train nothing but brutality and bloodshed, had destroyed the peace and prosperity of the region, and driven the whole country back several hundred years in progress and civilization.

His knowledge of the people and their superstitions made him realize that as long as the Mahdi's tomb was left intact the people would flock to it as the Mohammedan pilgrims do to Mecca, and would maintain that miracles were performed by the bones; in this way Mahdism would be kept alive indefinitely.

Orders were therefore given that the tomb should be opened and the remains of the Mahdi scattered. The story, however, was told that this commission was intrusted to a Major Gordon, a relative of General Gordon, who was murdered in Khartum by the Mahdi.

It is said that this officer opened the tomb, cut the head from the body, and subsequently sent it to Cairo for dispatch to England. The truth of this story is not vouched for, but one fact is certain, that is, when the tomb and body were finally destroyed the head was missing.

There has been much amazed comment over this action on the part of British soldiers, and therefore when the suggestion was made to reward the General for his work in the Sudan some members of parliament referred to this shocking incident. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, who introduced the subject of the Queen's wishes in regard to rewarding Lord Kitchener, replied to the inquiries by saying that he thought that the whole question was one of military merit, and the grant was accordingly made.

A few days later both houses of Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the officers and men who, under the leadership of Major-General Lord Kitchener of Khartum, had done such excellent work in the Sudan.

In regard to the commercial future of the Sudan, the government has decided to throw the country open to the trade of the world. Foreign goods will be admitted free of duty, and Europeans will be encouraged to enter the territory and acquire land.

Late dispatches from the Nile region state that the British troops have overcome and taken prisoners two of the chiefs who caused Sir Henry M. Stanley, who was recently knighted by Queen Victoria, so much trouble during his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. These chiefs, encouraged by the success of

the Mahdi, ravaged and laid waste all the villages and settlements owned by weaker tribes.

Sir Henry in his book, *In Darkest Africa*, stated that until the power of Kubba Rega was broken permanent peace could not be hoped for in this region.

Kubba Rega is happily among the chiefs who have just been captured, and it is to be hoped that the fertile Nile region may now enjoy prosperity from its source to its mouth.

* * *

It is said that the Sirdar may be withdrawn from the Sudan and appointed to a high post in India. The

Request of Lord Curzon. frontier tribes continue to give a great deal of trouble, and the Ameer of

Afghanistan is arming his subjects and keeping his gun factory at Kabul working to the highest pitch. The reason for this activity is a mystery, as he is apparently on excellent terms with both Russia and England, his nearest neighbors.

Under these circumstances it is very desirable to have a man at hand who is prompt, capable, and experienced, and the new Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, has sent urgent requests to England that the Sirdar may be placed in command in India now that his work in the Sudan is accomplished.

* * *

Affairs in connection with the celebrated Dreyfus case are moving forward with great rapidity.

Affairs in Paris. In the first place it was announced that the government has taken steps to demand the extradition of Esterhazy, who is in England. This means that the French authorities

will claim Esterhazy as a criminal who ought to be punished under their laws, and will ask the English authorities to arrest him and hand him over to the French police.

Major Esterhazy has already been tried for selling the military secrets of France to a foreign power, but was acquitted. He cannot therefore be tried a second time for the same offense; but by his own confession he wrote the famous bordereau which fastened the guilt on Dreyfus, and he can therefore be tried for forgery and punished for that crime if not for the other.

The second interesting event has been the release of Colonel Georges Picquart. It was this officer who, on assuming control of the Intelligence Office, found what to him were undoubted proofs that Dreyfus was innocent and that Esterhazy was the guilty man.

Colonel Picquart at once endeavored to right the terrible wrong that had been done, and was one of the most important witnesses for M. Zola when the novelist was on trial for libeling the army in his famous paper, which began, "I accuse." Colonel Picquart's evidence was discounted by the assertion that he had forged a telegram for the sake of fastening the crime on Esterhazy, and after much persecution he was finally thrown into prison on this accusation.

The order to restore him to liberty was issued on Friday, June 9, and the same day he was released. The accusation against him has been dismissed, and the Court has declared there is no case against him.

A dinner party was given in his honor, at which M.

Mathieu Dreyfus, Alfred Dreyfus' brother, and Mme. Dreyfus, the unfortunate ex-Captain's wife, were present. This poor lady, who has struggled so bravely to secure her husband's vindication, seems to be giving way under the terrible strain. When she met the man who had suffered one year's close imprisonment for her husband's sake she was so overcome that she fainted.

In the meanwhile Dreyfus is on his way to France, having set sail early on the morning of June 10.

At first he utterly refused to wear a captain's uniform which was offered him, but finally determined that when he left the cruiser *Sfax* at Brest he would do so.

It is said that he refuses to speak to those about him in regard to his trial, and carefully guards against betraying either joy at his opportunity to vindicate himself or anxiety over his fate. The only remarks that he has made were relative to his happiness at the thought of seeing his wife and family again.

He is now treated with the utmost consideration. The decision of the Court has changed his position from that of a criminal convicted of one of the foulest crimes to the lot of an unhappy man who is probably the victim of a cruel plot.

Sunday, June 11, another of the great Parisian races was run. The Grand Prix was raced for at Long Champs. The President, in spite of his unfortunate experience of the previous Sunday, attended.

Throughout the week there had been rumors of proposed hostile demonstrations against him at the race course, and the city was full of excitement at

the prospect. The shopkeepers complained bitterly because many of the fashionable women, who spend small fortunes over their costumes, flowers, and gloves, had decided not to attend the races for fear of the disturbance.

The French government, however, decided to take the matter in hand, and kept a force of over fourteen thousand men to guard the route along which the President was to pass. The soldiers were held in readiness and the announcement was made that any rioting or disorder would be vigorously checked.

The President, with his wife and party, were escorted to the race course by outriders who carried their pistols in their hands ready to fire at the slightest outbreak. Arrived at the course, the President's box was surrounded by about twelve hundred policemen in plain clothes.

The result of all these precautions was that the affair passed off without incident, but the following day it caused the downfall of the ministry.

As soon as the Chamber of Deputies assembled a resolution was offered condemning the government for the brutal way in which the police behaved to the crowd at the race course, in hustling and jostling anyone who ventured an opinion.

This was met by a counter-resolution in which the government was commended for the admirable precautions taken to prevent rioting. This latter resolution was not carried, but the vote of censure was adopted by a majority of 366 to 177. Immediately thereafter M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, offered his resignation to M. Loubet, and it was accepted.



THE FORTH BRIDGE IN SCOTLAND.

(See Editorial page.)

It is customary for a Prime Minister to offer his resignation when the parliament votes against the government measures and thus convinces him that his administration is no longer acceptable to the people.

* * *

The work of the Peace Congress is progressing. The United States has been perfecting a plan which if adopted will put an end to all future wars. It was presented to the Conference and was favorably regarded.

The Work of the Peace Conference. It is, in brief, that a treaty shall be made between at least nine of the important sovereign powers of the world which shall bind them to submit all the vexed questions which come between nations to an international court of arbitration. This court is to be composed of one person from each of the states which will sign the treaty. It shall hold perpetual sessions, and be always open and ready to receive complaints or accusations. Its decisions are to be regarded as final.

In submitting this plan to the Conference the United States Commissioners stated that the proposal had been made with the idea of proving how willing the President of the United States was to help in the establishment of such a tribunal, and to submit the vexed questions that arose in his country to its decisions. The Commissioners further stated that they did not insist on the actual form of their plan being carried out, and were willing to assist in developing any suggestions that followed along the general lines of the ideas advanced.

It is said that our representatives scored a decided success at The Hague. Amidst all the titled, decorated, and uniformed host assembled, our Commissioners were at first treated with a good deal of indifference and as if they did not amount to much. They have, however, by their straightforward manner and determined avoidance of all the wily ways of some diplomats, convinced the other members of the Conference of their sincerity and their desire to achieve some practical result from their efforts. It is stated that the most popular men at the Conference are the American, English, and Russian delegates.

It has been resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the work done in all branches of the Conference, as so many false reports have been spread abroad through the lack of accurate information.

* * *

A dispatch from Vienna under date of June 15 stated that a compact was made between Austria and Hungary covering their future commercial relations.

The Austro-Hungarian Difficulties.

You will remember that the Ausgleich (or agreement) between Austria and Hungary came near to breaking up the union of the two countries.

Broadly stated, the arrangement was that Austria should pay seventy per cent of the expenses of the country, and Hungary thirty per cent.*

The agreement was made for ten years and required renewal at the end of that time. When the date for the expiration of the Ausgleich arrived Austria de-

* See No. 35, page 1010.

manded that Hungary should take a large share of the burden and pay thirty-seven per cent, instead of thirty.

To this the Hungarians objected, and the two nations have been quarreling over the matter since the fall of '97. The Ausgleich expired December 31, '97.

Finding it impossible to get any reasonable legislation from the Reichsrath, or parliament, Emperor Francis Joseph took advantage of a clause in the constitution which gave him the right to act on his own responsibility when necessary, and in this way he has been able, by reason of authority vested in him, to renew the Ausgleich from year to year without referring the matter to the parliament.

Austria and Hungary each has its own separate ministry and, in addition, a ministry in common through which the affairs of both countries are arranged. The constitution states that in case these ministers cannot agree on any point a conference shall be called at which the ministers from both countries shall meet.

This meeting has just taken place and arrangements have been agreed upon which are satisfactory to both nations.

The decision reached was announced in the Hungarian parliament on Wednesday, June 14, and proved to be a complete victory for Hungary.

The present understanding will continue until the end of 1907, and it has been arranged that the customs contract between Austria and Hungary, and all the commercial treaties with foreign countries, shall expire at the same time as the Ausgleich.

This leaves Hungary perfectly free to do as she pleases after the Ausgleich expires.

If she prospers during the next few years (as she has done during the last ten), there is very little doubt that she will decline to renew the agreement which has for so long been objectionable to her. It is thought that she will then establish her own customs and make her own treaties with foreign countries, and take some further steps toward that goal which is the dearest hope of all Hungarians, namely, the reestablishment of Hungary as a separate nation, with her own monarch and government.



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

FIFTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

**FRUIT EXPORTING—COCOA CURING—LARGE TRADE—
FARMING METHODS—HIGH SEAS—NEED FOR
A LIGHTHOUSE—THE DYEWOOD TRADE.**

SOME goods are retailed for cash, but most of the business is done on a three to six months' credit.



Here, as at Brown's Town, St. Ann's Bay, and elsewhere, the merchants and storekeepers prefer to keep customers in debt. They might deny this, but an inspection of their books would prove the fact.

The chief business here also is fruit exporting, in which the greatest activity prevails in April to June. The "dull months" are from July to October, although buying goes on to a smaller extent. But

the logwood business goes on without abatement during the entire year. When fruit cutting grows slack the owner of logwood feels very happy, for slack fruit cutting means that he can hire "chippers" at low wages, whom he could not secure when the fruit trade, with its higher wages, tempted them away.

Cocoa comes in quite freely, and not far from Port Maria considerable attention is being paid to its culture. This article is not troublesome to raise and yields very handsome returns, as its cultivation is not attended with much expense. The curing is carried on in a very crude manner, but, with the advent of modern methods, improvement in the quality of this article will surely follow. Every day in cocoa time large wooden trays may be seen on the sidewalks filled with uncured cocoa, drying in the sun. Coffee is similarly treated. It is not fair to expect that products thus crudely prepared for export will represent the best qualities the Island can produce. The native, however, dislikes to exert himself.

Enormous quantities of flour, corn, meal, kerosene, pork, beer, and other American and British wares are brought into Port Maria. Calico and cheap dress goods (mostly from England) command ready sale; the gaudy patterns are preferred.

Hardware of the simplest kind is largely sold, but a plough is seldom called for. Our useful farming implements are entirely unknown. There is, in fact, much opposition to their use.

There is only one planter who is determined to have ploughs used on his lands. He ordered a lot of improved American make and directed his overseers

to use them. They did their best, but the Negroes broke them all. This did not daunt him, but rather increased his determination to have the ploughs used. He had no duplicate parts, nor was there a foundry at hand; hence he imported another lot. He then engaged Cubans to handle the new lot, and they guarded them so well that the Negroes could not molest them. The splendid condition of his fields and the profitable crops confirm the wisdom of this far-sighted pioneer of modern Jamaican agriculture, who came to Jamaica as a poor young doctor from Scotland.

The dramshops everywhere tell how important a factor rum is in these communities. It is questionable if anywhere outside of Jamaica a rumseller would be received in the best society. Here, however, rumselling does not appear to be a drawback, nor does it bar a person from the best society even if he distills and sells rum at wholesale. On the contrary, provided the person is wealthy, or well connected by marriage, it gives him excellent standing. One finds members of the Legislative Council are not above keeping shops on which, prominently displayed, will be found signs reading, "John Doe, licensed to deal in Rum, Gin, Brandy, and other Spirituous Liquors." They would, however, scorn to drink or to be seen in the vile shops that flourish under their names. It was disgusting to notice the attentions paid by a former governor to the largest liquor distiller and seller in the Island.

The harbor of Port Maria is dangerous when "north-ers" blow. At such times vessels need to have out

two and sometimes three anchors. The waves run very high. There is also a terrific ground swell. Few boatmen venture on the water at such times, and the weekly coastal steamer cannot come into port if a high sea is running. Her captain contents himself with blowing the siren and then puts slowly out to sea. He seeks a harbor where his vessel can lie securely and where cargo will be less likely to be lost overboard while being lowered into the shore boats.

Cabarita Island helps to break the force of the heavy seas. There is no lighthouse on this part of the coast. One is badly needed, but there is not sufficient enterprise and liberality among the merchants, who for years have been coining profit from the people, to lead them to erect and maintain one at their own expense. They rely upon the government for aid. It would not cost much to keep a light burning. No pilots live at this port, and unless one has been taken aboard at a windward or leeward port, vessels must be piloted in and out by fishermen. This is a risky performance.

Very fine properties such as Fontabelle, Quebec, Trinity, Nonesuch, Hopewell, and others send their produce to Port Maria. So great is the quantity of dyewoods which accumulates, while waiting for removal by sailing ships, that wharfingers (custodians of wharves) often notify owners not to send down more wood as there is not room enough to store it on the wharves and beaches.

Logwood and roots suffer by long exposure to the elements. There are no proper storage warehouses, hence the wood has to lie in the open air, and after a

heavy rainfall the ground all about the heaps is discolored with the dye. In this way wood loses strength. Thin wood suffers more than "heavy stuff."

Probably the time will come when chemists working in dye-house laboratories and in European aniline factories will discover a substitute for logwood extract in some of the various products of coal tar. When this occurs, dyewood properties will shrink in value. Nor is this improbable, for through such a change fustic (a yellow dyewood) passed, and the cutting of this valuable tree has been almost entirely abandoned.

Alizarine and auramine (aniline colors) made fustic dyeing a thing of the past.

(Begin in issue March 16. To be continued.)



Submarine Diving.

(Begin in issue May 25.)



THE diver hangs the arc lamp to any projecting part of a wreck and begins work.

When traveling along the bottom he uses a powerful searchlight which enables him to see several feet ahead. The light sometimes scares away the deep-sea monsters. The writer has seen fishes drawn to the light. The searchlight is invaluable in certain kinds of work, such as recovering dead bodies and treasure.

Recovering dead bodies is the saddest task a diver has to face. Often the bodies are mutilated, bloated,

or disfigured. They generally lie inside of state-rooms. The diver enters *backwards* through the



PLATE V.—ASSISTANTS ADJUSTING DIVER'S HEAVY ROPE SUSPENDERS TO SUPPORT OVERALLS WHICH PROTECT THE RUBBER AND CANVAS SUIT UNDERNEATH.

door. This is to prevent fouling the air-hose, which, you will remember, is connected to the back of his helmet. Once inside the door (which he probably

had to force open with a tool he carries) he throws the rays on the faces of the dead. Some appear to be sleeping peacefully; others fought death and the agony of fear is depicted on their faces. The diver lifts the body and holds it against his own. When he gets it outside the stateroom he attaches a rope and signals to haul up.

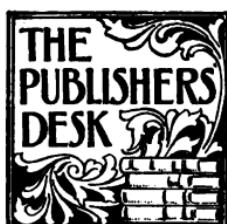
For this gruesome work he is handsomely rewarded by relatives of the departed.

A diver receives not less than \$10 for four or five hours' ordinary work, such as cementing stone blocks for wharves. But for more important service he receives \$12 per hour. He does not stay under water more than four or five hours at a time, although he could hold out twice as long. For recovering specie, stopping leaks or portholes (as was done when the steamship *Germanic* sank at the White Star pier, in New York, recently) he is paid very much more. A special contract is made in difficult cases. Where very valuable property is to be recovered he often receives a percentage on the value recovered.

The cost of a diver's outfit runs from \$750 to \$1,000, and as his suit and attachments weigh 250 pounds, it costs \$4 per pound, which is dearer than any suit made by merchant tailors.

Every diver suffers at the outset from pressure on his chest and ringing in his head, which seems to be bursting. This is relieved somewhat by the escape from the helmet of bad air from his mouth and nose. The little bubbles you notice when a diver is below are caused by breathing and indicate that he is alive.

(Will be continued in next three numbers.)



ON reading the remarks about advertising, in No. 133, a friend asked if THE GREAT ROUND WORLD's rates were not "too high."

In answering these questions, a comparison is helpful. The Little Newspaper was offered space by another paper which had published only two numbers and claimed but 2,500 circulation. That paper asked \$15.00 for a page slightly larger than this.

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD has published *one hundred and thirty-seven* numbers, is near the end of its *third* year, has a circulation *many times greater* than that of the other, newly started paper, and has right along been willing to accept \$20 upwards for a full page per single insertion.

Similar instances might be multiplied, and would prove that The Little Newspaper's rates are, in proportion to honest circulation, fully as low as those named by any responsible medium.

One objection made by advertising agents is that the size of this page is "too small"; but the objection is more *shadow* than substance. For example; several leading advertising agents said over a year ago that if these pages were *enlarged* they would contract for space. Acting on their assurance, the page was enlarged to magazine size in September, 1898. What happened? Not one of those agents contracted for space in the enlarged pages, although the objection had been removed, and they knew the change would occur fully two months in advance of its having been made. They certainly had ample notice.

Subscribers at once protested so vigorously *against the enlarged page* that, after a month's experimenting, the page was reduced to its present size.

No doubt in due time many more advertisers will be glad to use THE GREAT ROUND WORLD. The wonder is that they are so slow to begin. Possibly they may not have looked carefully into its large, increasing circulation. Had they done so, the number (not size) of these pages would have been greatly increased. Subscribers who would like the paper to receive a share of advertising patronage can greatly assist by speaking of it to friends who are regular advertisers.

No "dummy" (bogus) advertisements are admitted to these pages. Of course bogus ads. inserted in a periodical give it an *appearance* of prosperity, and often deceive readers of papers and magazines in which such ads. appear.

* * *

Part X History of Our Own Times, covering the period from April 6 to June 29, 1899 (being the second bound part of Vol. III), will be ready on July 10. Orders should be placed *early*. Price \$1.00 per part. Please specify whether green, red, or light blue cloth is wanted. Subscribers may as usual exchange their loose copies in good condition for bound parts.

* * *

With the issue of next week every subscriber will receive an Index for the quarter which will end with June 29. This Index has been compiled with great care, for quick reference, and several improvements will be noticed,

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD

AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN IT

Vol. III., No. 26.

JUNE 29, 1899.

Whole No. 138

Copyright, 1899,
by The Great Round World Co.

Yearly Subscription, \$1.50
Single Copy, 5 Cents

Rates for advertising furnished on request. Advertisements must be acceptable in text, type and illustration.

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LAST issue contained a picture of the great Forth Bridge in Scotland. Today another bridge is illustrated on page 850. It is instructive to compare the two. They are entirely different in construction and each is subject to different conditions.

Germans usually couple *ornamentation* with strength, whether it be in the building of bridges, houses, factories, or other structures. America might with profit follow her example in this line. Trolley poles in Germany are artistic. Rosettes are sometimes used in place of poles, and do not disfigure the buildings to which they are made fast. Many American trolley poles are eyesores.

* *

The ice-breaking steamer *Ermak*, shown in last issue, marks an important advance in dealing with an icy obstacle which has held men in its clutches. The prospective tunnel from England to Ireland may be nearer realization than it seems. The experiments in flying machines show that inventors are, with feverish impatience, trying to master the realm which has baffled the race since time began. The clouds are being forced to unfold their secrets, and in time there will be fewer worlds to conquer.

* *

The idea advanced in an English periodical that the wrecks of the *Mohegan* and *Paris* may have been caused by some one "tampering with the Lizard Lights," seems absurd. It suggested that the tam-

peering may have been done by some one who had insured cargo at much above its real value in order to profit by its loss." That supposition belongs to the Dark Ages. It is true that a very long time ago false lights were burned off the coast of Cornwall to lure vessels to the rocks. The same thing was also true in America. But this is the 19th Century. Sailing vessels have been driven out by steamers, and steamers are not lured ashore. The article belongs in that class of cheap literature of which there is a surfeit. It is surprising that some papers printed it, for the ideas advanced cast suspicion upon everyone who shipped cargo on those ill-fated boats. No one nowadays would attempt such method of destruction, in which hundreds of lives would be involved. Moreover, the Lizard Lights are among the most important in the world, and the keepers are tried men and true. The article is a cruel reflection upon men whose supreme thought at all times is fidelity to their trust.



On pages 858-9 will be found the newest map of the Philippine Islands. By making a note of the pages subscribers will be able to refer to the map and locate any place which may become important as the wheel of war revolves. This map will also be bound in Part X, History of Our Own Times.

Notwithstanding recent rumors of an early peace, it now seems likely the war may continue for months. If battles were fought on a large scale, there might be a speedy end, but skirmishes seem the rule, and these may be long drawn out. To understand the move-

ments of both armies frequent reference to a reliable map is necessary.

Several cash remittances have been received and there was neither name nor address inclosed to tell who the senders were. Will friends kindly give full particulars and addresses when they remit?

The traveling public will await with much interest the result of investigations into the stranding of the *Paris*. It seems especially sad that the staunch vessel, which miraculously escaped sinking far out at sea nine years ago, should have been wrecked so near to where she was built; but it is highly gratifying that no lives were lost. Much sympathy will be extended to her captain, Frederick Watkins. Those who have sat at his table while crossing the ocean ferry, and noticed his strict attention to duty, will suspend judgment before condemning an officer who, in the opinion of his brother captains, had no superior in the service.

Our climate is in several respects one of the best in the world. While it is true that the severe heat is hard to endure, it nevertheless has its advantages, and in the alternation from cold to heat, and heat to cold, is the secret of the general good health which prevails. Those compelled to live in the tropics know full well how debilitated they become after years of heat. A few words of caution to readers are timely. This is the season when there is a tendency to discard what are considered heavy clothes. In playing golf

or tennis, and in cycling and other recreations, hidden danger often lurks. When overheated from exercise by all means *avoid draughts*. Cool off gradually. Do not sit in damp clothing. It was a wise surgeon who said, "If you sit with your back to a draught, you are facing your own coffin."



ON page 854 is presented a photographic reproduction of a *fragment* of the famous document which, with other things, led to the arrest, degradation, and exile of the unfortunate Dreyfus. The *Universe* (since incorporated with this paper) was the first paper in America to publish part of this important document, which appears for the first time in THE GREAT ROUND

The Dreyfus Bordereau or Memorandum and Esterhazy's Letter.

The upper cut, A, translated, reads: "Without any news from you, indicating that you desire to see me, I send you, Sir, however, some interesting information.

1st:—A Note upon the 120 lb. *hydraulic gun* and the manner in which it is handled.

2d:—A Note upon the *wheeling troops* (Cavalry or Bicycle Corps?). (Some modifications are occasioned by the new plan.)

3d:—A Note upon a modification in the formation of the *artillery*.

4th:—A Note relative to Madagascar.

5th:—The proposed *Firing Manual* of the field artillery.

(16th March, 1896.)

Cut B consists of a fragment of the Bordereau, and underneath is a fragment of *part of a letter* written by ex-Commandant Esterhazy. The other half of the writing consists of a fragment of the Bordereau and the writing of Esterhazy. These alternate; first are two lines of the Bordereau, then two lines of Esterhazy's letter follow. The facsimiles form one complete whole. French experts in handwriting declared "The two writings are absolutely alike from all points of view. The Bordereau is the work of Esterhazy."

* * *

Affairs in the Transvaal look still more threatening than they did a week ago. It is stated that the Boers *The Situation in* are arming and distributing arms among such of their compatriots as *the Transvaal* have made their home in the British Colony of Natal.

The British are not less active. The War Office has sent word to all officers on leave to be ready to rejoin their regiments at a moment's notice, and has prepared a list of all the men available for service in South Africa.

In spite of these preparations for war, both sides are doing what they can to preserve peace. That a peaceful solution to the affair will be found seems, however, most unlikely, for the reason that the ideas of the English and the Boers are so opposed to each other that an agreement seems very remote.

The English claim that the foreign element represents four fifths of the entire population of the Transvaal, and that, therefore, they have a right to

run the country to suit themselves. The Boers say that the foreigners were not invited into the country, that they have come unasked and undesired, and that if they insist on settling where they are not wanted, the least they can do is to conform to the laws.

As a matter of fact the Boers have made their laws as difficult for the foreigners as they could, and have taxed them and forced them to pay ruinous rates for the articles which they needed. But they have had a perfect right to do so, and if the Uitlanders do not approve of the laws of the Transvaal, they need not live there.

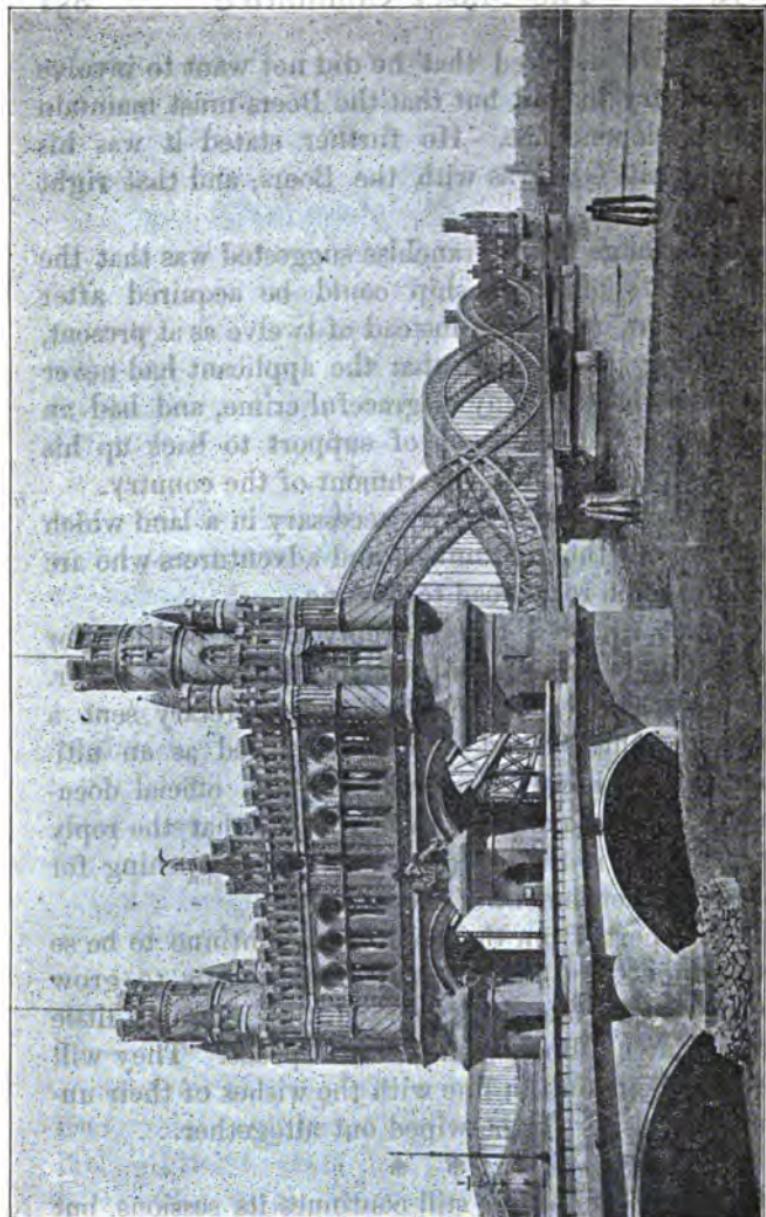
President Krüger has decided to break the dynamite monopoly, which was one of the main causes of the trouble, and has submitted to the Volksraad the offer he made to Sir Alfred Milner in regard to shortening the length of time necessary for foreigners to secure citizenship in the Transvaal.

The dynamite monopoly seemed to be a particularly severe cause of trouble. In working the gold mines it is necessary to blast the rocks with giant powder, and without it no work can be done. President Krüger allowed the dynamite trade to pass into the hands of a few persons, who promptly raised the price so high that the miners were forced to pay exactly double the value of the powder. The tariff on the material was so high that it was impossible to import it, and so the miners were at the mercy of the traders.

President Krüger, in offering his proposals in regard to the franchise, informed the Volksraad that England had refused every concession which he asked, and that he would not make any others than those out-

ORNAMENTAL BRIDGE IN HAMBURG, GERMANY.

(See Editorial page.)



lined. He declared that he did not want to involve his country in war, but that the Boers must maintain their independence. He further stated it was his belief that God was with the Boers, and that right would prevail.

The change in the franchise suggested was that the full rights of citizenship could be acquired after seven years' residence, instead of twelve as at present, this being on condition that the applicant had never been convicted of any disgraceful crime, and had an income or visible means of support to back up his desire to share in the government of the country.

This last clause is highly necessary in a land which attracts only the gold miners and adventurers who are seeking some royal road to fortune.

It was rumored that in reply to the petition for British interference, sent by the Uitlanders to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary sent a message which could only be regarded as an ultimatum. It, however, appears through official documents which have been made public that the reply was guarded in the extreme, and left an opening for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

The reports from the gold fields continue to be so encouraging, and the vein of gold appears to grow richer the farther it is worked, that there is little hope for the Boers being left in peace. They will either have to fall in line with the wishes of their unwelcome visitors or be wiped out altogether.



The Mazet Committee still continues its sessions, but the net result so far has been a general regret that the

The Mazet Committee. investigation was commenced. Dark and devious deeds have been traced to both parties, and the deep waters of Democracy on one side seem so foul and muddy, and the shores of Republicanism on the other hand so full of quicksands, that honest men find it hard to decide whether it is better to be drowned in the dirty waters or swallowed up in the choking sands.

Everything possible to be reached by the Committee will be investigated by it, but it is doubtful whether any good will come out of the inquiry. We must all hope for the best, but in the meanwhile it is somewhat hurtful to our pride as citizens to find that the government of our State seems, in numerous instances, to mean little more to the party in power than "How much is there in it for us?"



An interesting fact was brought out by the Industrial Commission which is sitting in Washington for the purpose of examining into the trusts In Regard to Trusts. and the commercial interests of the country. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was called, and startled the Committee by announcing that:

"The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff Bill."

He declared that the Dingley bill offered such immense protection to the industries of the country that it encouraged the owners of large businesses to combine and keep up the prices of their goods; that through his tariff they had nothing to fear from foreign

competition, and by forming trusts they could put a stop to competition at home.

This statement coming from a man who is at the head of the Sugar Trust offers food for serious thought.

There are several protectionists on the Committee, and it is said that their dismay was almost comical to find one of the greatest evils under which the country is laboring traced directly to the pet scheme for which they have worked so hard.



The fighting in the Philippines is now being carried on south of Manila. General Lawton, who was ordered to undertake the campaign, is reported to have won a signal victory over the enemy.

After several skirmishes on the way General Lawton engaged the enemy in a battle at Bacoor (Bah-coor) on June 13, and routed them completely, causing them to lose nearly fifteen hundred of their force killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A cablegram from General Otis dated June 15 stated that the engagement was a most important one, and that the enemy is demoralized and without ammunition.

The town of Imus has been delivered over to the Americans, and while the insurgent army is fleeing to the south, panic-stricken, thousands of natives are flocking to the American lines.

In their flight the Filipinos have given up one of their best positions without a struggle, and have left behind them large quantities of stores and ammunition.

Sous nouvelle ou indépendante que une
discrec au com. , - une autre indépendante
éloignée que l'on emménageait à l'interieur
1° une autre au b. plan hydrodynamique
de 180 et le murison était tout condensé
entre deux .

2° une autre au b. troupe de courantages
(quelques modifications sont effectuées
à nouveau plus)

3: une autre au com. indépendante avec
formation de l'int. tenu :

Cut A.

Bordereau.... }
Sous nouvelle ou indépendante que une
discrec au com. , - une autre indépendante
éloignée . Y. au com. régularisé par les
courants, sur laquelle il est donc à .

Esterhazy.... }
éloignées que l'on emménageait à l'interieur
1° une autre au b. plan hydrodynamique

Bordereau.... }
bouché à un rebord, lequel est . pour
de plus en plus de place possible le rebord
de 180 et le murison était tout condensé
entre deux .

Esterhazy.... }
Bordereau.... }
Bordereau.... }

1° une autre au b. plan hydrodynamique
bouché à un rebord, lequel est . pour
de plus en plus de place possible le rebord
de 180 et le murison était tout condensé
entre deux .

Esterhazy ... }

Cut B.

It is reported that General Luna, the chief of the Filipino leaders, has been murdered at Agninaldo's head-

Murder of General Luna. quarters. The report is fully be- lieved, and many who knew the

general are rejoiced thereat, because they insist that he was the main difficulty in the way of restoring peace. Now that he is gone it is thought that it will be a much easier matter to arrange for an ending of hostilities.

It is hoped that the death of the general, and the tremendous defeat the Filipinos have suffered, may convince them of the hopelessness of opposing us, and bring about a speedy peace.



While the residents of the Eastern States are suffering from long-continued droughts, the West has been visited by tornadoes and cyclones of such **Tornadoes and Cyclones in the West.** terrific force that large sections of the country have been laid waste, and one village has been entirely wiped out.

The eastern portion of Nebraska has been swept by a terrific rainstorm, and it is reported that the streets of Omaha are flooded.

At New Richmond, Wis., seventy-six persons were killed and three hundred and twenty-one people were injured in a cyclone.

It is declared to have been one of the worst storms that have visited the Western States in years. Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster the citizens of St. Paul sent out a relief train with surgeons and supplies for the aid of the sufferers. Three

hospital trains were put into service, and the injured were placed on board and carried to the hospitals in St. Paul.

The vexed question of armor for our warships has at last been satisfactorily settled.

The trouble over this matter is one of long standing.

As far back as 1885, Mr. William C. Whitney, who was then Secretary of the Navy, induced a private company to go into the business of making armor plate by placing with them orders large enough to keep them busy for a number of years.*

The price which was agreed to be paid for the armor was \$580 per ton. Everything went on well for a number of years, until some member of Congress made the discovery that this price was a very heavy one to pay for armor, which could be made for much less money.

Congress immediately ordered an inquiry to be made into the cost of manufacturing this article, and the startling fact was discovered that the actual outlay, including labor, etc., was under two hundred dollars per ton. Congress then took up the matter and decided that it would no longer pay the price demanded for the armor by the Bethlehem Iron Company (which was the one Mr. Whitney had induced to go into the business), and the Carnegie Steel Company, which had also taken up the manufacture in consequence of there being more work than the Bethlehem Company could manage alone.

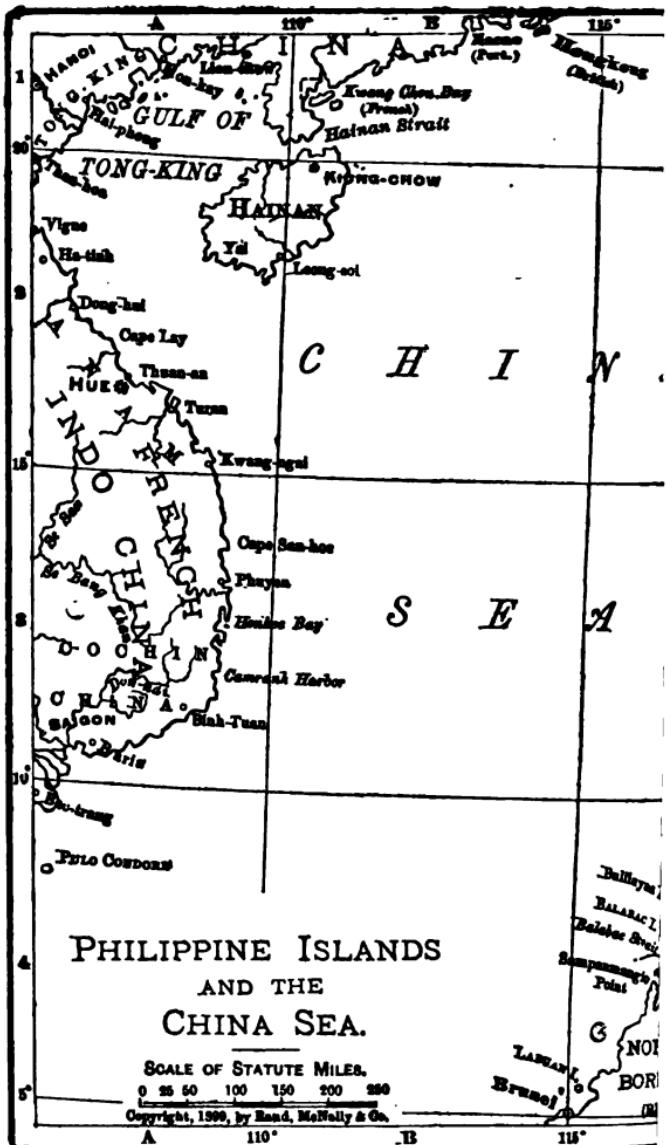
* See Vol. I, Part iii, page 1184; Part iv, page 1334.

There were long and heated arguments over the matter in Congress, and in spite of all Mr. Hilary A. Herbert, who succeeded Mr. Whitney as Secretary of the Navy, said, his recommendations were disregarded, and Congress decided that the sum of one hundred dollars a ton was a large enough profit for the manufacturers to make, and voted that thereafter the price to be paid for armor should be but three hundred dollars per ton. The Secretary had stated that he considered four hundred and twenty-five dollars a ton a fair price to pay, but Congress held up its hands in horror and declared that it was iniquitous to pay such a sum for an article that could be produced for less than two hundred dollars per ton.

The fact of the matter was that the Secretary of the Navy was right in his estimate. While the actual cost of production was only \$197.78, the plant, or machinery necessary for the production of the armor, including erecting, had cost several millions of dollars, and it was necessary for the company to include the interest on this investment, wear and tear, etc., in their estimate of cost of the finished product.

The government advertised for bids for armor for the new warships that were being built, but demanded that they must be at three hundred dollars a ton. Not a single bid was received. Far from feeling worried, the government then announced that it would go into the business itself, and appointed a committee to find a suitable site for the establishment of a government works.

When the ways and means were looked into it was found that the necessary outlay would be so enormous



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE CHINA SEA.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.

Copyright, 1899, by Rand, McNally & Co.

REFERENCE MAP OF 1



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

that it would take years before the works could begin to pay for themselves, and that the armor would cost the government more than the company demanded for it.

Then the government began to consider the matter more closely, and decided that if the companies already established would furnish the armor at four hundred dollars a ton, it would be much more economical to buy of them than to establish a national armor works.

Congress, however, having passed a law that the price paid should not be more than three hundred dollars, it became necessary to prove the impossibility of getting armor at that price before any negotiations at higher rates could be entered into. Fresh advertisements were therefore inserted in the papers and bids were invited for armor for the new ships. Congress having voted that six new ships should be built, steps had to be taken to secure the material for them, as well as to finish those which were already half completed and waiting for their armor.

After the advertisements appeared the authorities waited in patience for the bids to come in, but, as in the former instance, not one was received. One person appeared who had a new process by which the requisite article could be manufactured at a profit for one hundred and fifty dollars a ton, but the Navy Department did not smile on his scheme. It was felt that armor plate was one of the articles which could not be bought satisfactorily at a bargain counter.

After waiting a reasonable time the Department authorized Commander Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to write to the Bethlehem and

Carnegie Companies and ask if they would be willing to furnish armor for the four monitors and three battleships at four hundred dollars a ton.

The two companies immediately replied that they would be willing to do so, and the matter has been settled. Although the price to be paid is one hundred and eighty dollars less than the sum previously charged, the two companies have agreed that the new armor shall be very superior to that originally contracted for.

The work on our new ships, which it was feared would be seriously delayed by the trouble over the price of armor, will now proceed without any further hindrance.

The conclusion which has been reached in this matter is one that seems fair all round. The Bethlehem Company would have been in a very bad fix if the trouble had not been adjusted, for it had undertaken the manufacture solely at the instigation of the government, and on the understanding that its works would be kept going with government contracts. When the patronage was withdrawn it seemed as though the Company was being severely dealt with.

On the other hand, both the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies needed a lesson to show them that they could not have a monopoly of the business for long; and that it was not in their power to make enormous profits out of the necessities of the government.



The Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which was appointed to go over the ground and discover whether it

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission was possible or not to construct a canal over the proposed Nicaragua route, finished its work and handed its report to the President.

This Commission went into the matter very closely, and declared that the conditions are much more favorable for the work than was at first estimated. There being less rock to blast through for the course of the canal than was at first supposed, it was found that the work could be undertaken at a smaller cost than originally estimated.

The question of cost was gone into at great length. Two calculations were made, one being that of the majority of the Commissioners, who made the cost a little over one hundred and eighteen million dollars; the other was made by the minority. They insisted that the route could not be laid out for less than one hundred and thirty-four million dollars.

Having accepted the report of the Commissioners, the President, in accordance with the decision which had been reached, proceeded to appoint a new Commission to examine the Panama route.

As we previously explained, there are tremendous difficulties in the way of either route. That through Nicaragua is in a measure tied up in consequence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which prevents our government controlling the waterway, and so makes it very unwise for us to spend money over it.

The Panama route, on the other hand, though much shorter, is through such difficult country, and requires such enormous rock cuttings, that it has been a deep hole in which money has been put without beneficial

results. In addition to this the climate of the Isthmus of Panama is so severe that laborers die off like sheep in a storm, and therefore the only workmen that can be secured are adventurers who will take the risk for the sake of what they can make out of it, and who demand such exorbitant pay that the expense is enormously increased. Were this not enough, the bad reputation of the Panama Canal makes men hesitate about putting more money into it. That the French company organized was a gigantic bubble is a matter of history, but it is also known that the Panama Canal as conceived by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was such a difficult undertaking that it would have cost more money than it was worth while to spend.

The new Commission that will be sent to look into the Panama route will also examine a third possible route across the Isthmus of Darien; from Caledonia Bay to the Bay of San Miguel.

The Isthmus of Darien is another name for the Isthmus of Panama, which, as you know, is the connecting link between North and South America. The two best harbors on the isthmus are Panama on the north and San Miguel on the east. The Panama Canal route runs from Colon to Panama, and this third route which is to be mapped out will be called the Darien route to distinguish it from the Panama.

It is probable that if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty can be arranged to our liking, the Nicaragua route will be chosen, as that has more natural advantages than the others, unless, indeed, the Darien route develops in an unexpectedly favorable way.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, who was at the head

of the Nicaraguan Commission, has also been placed in charge of the present Commission. Many people are inclined to criticise the appointment of a Commission to go over the Panama route, and declare that it will only delay matters until either England is strong enough to seize the Nicaragua route, or France becomes possessed of the Panama route. But matters of such vast importance cannot be rushed through in a few months, and it is far better to wait for a good canal that we can *hold* than to build a water-way in hot haste that, either for political or natural reasons, will prove unsatisfactory and useless to us. [During the winter a full account of the Panama Canal will appear in THE GREAT ROUND WORLD, which will describe its origin and give interesting details which will bring the account to date. This is in response to many requests.]



June 15 was made memorable by the meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, which assembled at the Foreign Office in Paris.

The Venezuelan Commission. Paris has been the place chosen for the adjustment of many treaties and vexed questions, including some that have been of vital interest to us; as, for instance, the Behring Sea decision, and the Peace Treaty with Spain. But of all the international disputes to which she has given houseroom none is more remarkable than the one which is now to be settled within her walls.

The Venezuelan boundary question has been on the stocks since 1841, but it began still further back,

in 1814. In that year the Dutch ceded to Great Britain the colony which is now known as British Guiana. Venezuela was then a part of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The Dutch, on handing over the colony to Great Britain, laid claim to a large tract of land, which was also claimed by Spain. Disputes over the true boundary line were commenced immediately.*

No settlement was arrived at, but when, in 1830, the Republic of Venezuela was formed by Simon Bolivar, the Venezuelans succeeded to the dispute between Spain and Great Britain.

The land claimed by England is about one third of the Delta Territory, and one half of the Yuruari Territory. When you learn that it contains gold fields you will more readily understand why the quarrel has been so long and so difficult of settlement. Venezuela on her side was not at all backward in her demands, and claimed that her territory should extend as far as the mouth of the Essequebo River, which would cut British Guiana nearly in two.

The dispute dragged along until 1896, when the Venezuelan government, fearing that England might try to assert her claims by force, asked the United States to intervene. It was at once suggested that the matter should be submitted to arbitration.

Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, stated, however, that he would not submit the boundary question to arbitration, and but for the courage of Mr. Olney, our then Secretary of State, Venezuela, being the weaker country, might have gone under. But

* See Vol. 1, pages 4, 52, 196, 397.

this government construed the Monroe Doctrine* to mean that any efforts to encroach on the territory of a South American Republic would be a distinct violation of its teachings, which were that the United States would forcibly resist any attempt to establish European political systems in America. In replying to the announcement from Lord Salisbury that he would not submit the Venezuelan matter to arbitration, Mr. Olney calmly stated that the United States would help Venezuela to defend what, on careful examination, proved to be her rights.

This meant, as plain as words could speak, that if Great Britain attempted to enforce her claims, the United States would come to the aid of Venezuela.

Happily for all concerned, Lord Salisbury appreciated the new diplomacy which America has instituted, and realized that the language used by Mr. Olney was not an empty boast or an attempt to frighten Great Britain into respecting Venezuela's rights, but meant exactly what it said, arbitration or war, in case we found on examination that the claims of Venezuela were just.

After giving the matter his most careful consideration, Lord Salisbury decided that the proper thing for him to do would be to reconsider his refusal and agree to arbitrate the dispute.

A treaty was therefore arranged and ratified on June 14, 1897, whereby four arbitrators were appointed, two for Great Britain and two for Venezuela, these four being required to choose a fifth as president.

(Will be concluded in next issue.)

* See supplement following page 210, Vol. 1.

Submarine Diving.

(Begun in issue May 25.)



THE exploding of submarine torpedoes is serious business. When trying to locate the torpedo the diver is compelled to observe extra precautions. He removes the cartridge (which generally contains dynamite) from its place and carries it in his hand, being very careful not to let it drop, or strike against hard surfaces. A single false step and he would be blown to atoms. It is rather harder work than doing tasks at school on a hot day. The work requires courage, daring, and unfailing good judgment. It is never a holiday sport.

Sometimes, alas, a diver loses his life. A case is on record where the narrow submarine tunnel of a reservoir, blocked with shafts and cogwheels for opening and closing valves to regulate a city waterworks, became choked. A cogwheel had worked loose and deranged the apparatus.

A plucky diver went down, but entangled his air-hose and life-line in the machinery while groping about. He died from fright and heart failure. A second diver who went down almost died and was seriously injured internally by being jammed in the wheels before he could release the corpse.

A third diver attempted the task. His air-hose also fouled. When hauled up he was black in the face from suffocation. These men were not supplied with the telephone, and could not give orders or receive instructions.

A large reward was then offered to anyone who would succeed in curing the trouble. Finally a diver appeared who had enough faith in himself and appliances of his invention to risk a trial. He was entirely successful.

Many thrilling divers' adventures in the deep sea are never known, for divers are not usually given to boasting of their exploits. Once in a while, however, the outside world hears of clever work. The writer traveled abroad with Lloyds' Inspector, Captain Milbank, and from him learned of the following feat performed by Lambert, a famous English diver:

The Lopez Line steamship *Alfonso XII*, with passengers and mails, sank off Point Gando, in the Canary Islands, in $26\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water; that is 159 feet. She had aboard nearly \$500,000 worth of specie. In May, 1885, the underwriters sent a vessel with divers to the scene of the wreck. The specie was in the treasure-room, which was located below three decks.

The divers worked for almost six months before they could reach the money. Two lost their lives through fatal pressure of water. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars was recovered. It is supposed that the other \$50,000 was stolen before it could be put aboard the ill-fated steamer.

The steamship *Malabar* sank off Point de Galle. Her mail room contained over \$1,500,000 in specie. To recover this, divers had to cut through large iron plates half an inch thick. After that they had to go through nine feet of sand. They were successful, and in one day got out fully \$80,000.

People have been fascinated by the thought of hidden treasure for centuries. Although the whereabouts of Captain Kidd's buried plunder is not



PLATE VI.—ASSISTANTS ATTACHING DIVER'S TELEPHONE RECEIVER, OVER WHICH HELMET FITS.

known, there is certain knowledge about some other treasure. A portion has been recovered by divers, and in time they will recover more.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," and the few truthful accounts which follow hint of things more fascinating than tales from *The Arabian Nights*. They cover fatalities and wrecks which have long since been forgotten by the multitude. They also illustrate the mastery human beings have obtained over the material world.

(To be concluded in next two numbers.)



Where the Caribbean Breaks.

SIXTEENTH TRAVEL PAPER.

LOGWOOD FOR INVESTMENT—BETTER STREETS NEEDED—

CHANGE IN THE BANANA TRADE—HOW THE

FRUIT IS BOUGHT—RISK OF LOSS.

At present a good logwood property is the most imperishable form of wealth found along the north shore. Fire cannot destroy the trees, and they are constantly growing thicker and more valuable. It costs very little to keep them in fine condition, for it is necessary to "limb" only occasionally, or fell the trees where they grow too thickly.

Rains can neither injure the trees nor cause the roots to rot or turn sour. If a fierce hurricane blows, or should an earthquake open the soil, the older trees are the first to fall, and thus spare the owner the expense of felling them and removing the roots. In the absence of chemical substitutes for logwood ex-



tract, nothing can be said against a good logwood property as being a desirable form of investment. That such investment is popular is proved by the fact that few logwood properties are offered on the market. But the north shore is inferior to the south side as a logwood producer. The former is much more dry and is devoid of swamps and lowlands, such as are found Black River way, in south western Jamaica. Moist lands are the natural home of this dyewood.

The people of Port Maria are sadly lacking in enterprise, and do nothing for its development. Some of the old settlers are chiefly to blame for the backwardness of the place. The town is very well situated, but is much like Duluth, Minn., in that there is little room for expansion. North, the Caribbean stops progress; south, the apathy of a landowner prevents people from securing lands for the erection of shops and residences. The land east and west is filled with houses and shops. Frontier pen, which covers a large area, should no longer exist. The government would be justified in condemning the land and taking it from the owner, allowing him reasonable compensation therefor. When this is done, more people will flock into this town. Instead of but one main street, paralleling the harbor, there will probably be a dozen or more streets.

The opening of new roads through this private land would shorten the distance to Annotto Bay, and admit of a direct road to the windward wharves, thus breaking up a monopoly which works *injury* in every way, with no corresponding benefit. To reach the wharves of all but one firm, people must walk or drive

around the three sides of a square, instead of reaching any wharf in town by a direct route.

White Road is the only approach to or from Port Maria from Annotto Bay on the east, and Spanish Town, or Bog Walk, on the south. Here many battles are fought by "runners" for opposition fruit companies. These battles are not always bloodless, and many times they end with beds in hospitals. Of course the company whose wharf is nearest the foot of White River Road has the first chance to secure the produce that comes from the interior.

The growth of the banana trade in America has been phenomenal. Originally of small dimensions, the trade has grown so enormously as to stagger the pioneers. They, with fear and trembling at the outset, shipped a few thousand bunches in *sailing* vessels. The unusual development has been forced by the substitution of steamers for sailers, and the lowering of selling prices abroad. Fifteen years ago it was not considered extraordinary if a large bunch of bananas sold for \$7 or \$8. To-day it must be a mammoth bunch that fetches \$2.50, and full bunches are sold as low as 75 cents. The number of "hands" (or fingers), thickness or thinness, of the fruit, and its condition govern the selling price. Bunches contain from fifty to two hundred bananas. Although prices have declined in America, they have not greatly declined at the place of export. There is far less profit to shippers than there was in the olden times, and there is often a heavy loss.

It seems odd that it is far easier to sell bananas than to buy them; nevertheless, such is the case.

This is, of course, a direct contradiction of the generally accepted trade axiom that "it is easier to find sellers than buyers." The fact is that there are times of scarcity when neither money, nor coaxing, nor appeals, nor reference to past favors will move an independent Jamaican grower to supply buyers with bananas, although for months they may have taken his product and paid handsomely for it, too. There are numerous obstacles in the way of obtaining fruit, which only the experienced comprehend.

Bananas grow chiefly in the interior. Very few are obtainable close to the seaboard. It is necessary in advance to notify growers of shippers' requirements. This is done by means of circulars, or placards, posted at the post offices or market places in the fruit-growing districts. They state that shippers will be buying bananas on certain days of the following week; the particular wharf is named, then follow price to be paid, and a clause which reads, "We reserve the right to reject all bruised or blemished fruit and any fruit not satisfactory to us in every particular."

(Begun in issue March 16. To be continued.)



It is believed the Index sent with this number will be regarded as a marked improvement upon previous ones. Important events are classified under the countries in which they occurred. The names of countries appear in bolder type, for quick reference.

Schools throughout the land are closing, and this is a fitting time for THE GREAT ROUND WORLD to express its thanks for the very generous patronage extended to it during this term. When scholars reassemble after the long vacation it is believed they will find The Little Newspaper better than ever. They and their teachers are among the paper's best friends.



A large number of History of Our Own Times, Part X, begun April 6, ended with this number, have been bound. The book contains 415 pages of text, fully illustrated. It is a *permanent*, handy record of the world's doings during one of the most important periods of this country's history. Attention is called to the growing scarcity of the earlier parts, from Nov. 11, 1896, to Jan. 6, 1898. A second edition of Parts I, II, III, and IV was printed. After it is exhausted, no more copies can be supplied at any price. In ordering please use the coupon in last week's number and state color of binding desired.



THE GREAT ROUND WORLD trusts its readers, old and young, will spend a happy Fourth of July. The day will be more widely observed than hitherto, and coupled with the national jubilation and pyrotechnics will be the celebrations in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, for the first time in this country's history. Youthful readers are reminded that powder, cannons, and small arms, unless handled with the *utmost care*, often lead to deplorable results. Caution in using them is wise.

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